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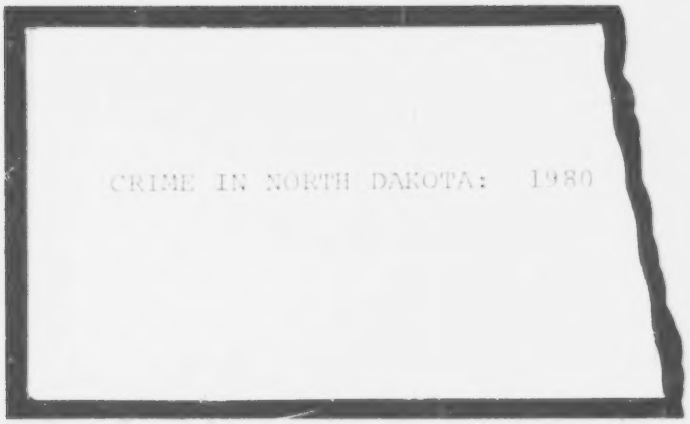

Office of the Attorney General

Criminal Justice Training & Statistics Division

Robert O. Wefald
Attorney General

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CRIME IN NORTH DAKOTA: 1980

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JULY, 1981

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere appreciation is extended to:

The North Dakota Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police for their contributions to the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program,

and to, Richard Hilde, Chief Agent, and the staff of the North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation for the use of data collected by the Bureau under the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

"I'M GLAD I LIVE IN NORTH DAKOTA!"
Putting Crime Statistics in Their Proper Perspective

A brief review of this publication "Crime in North Dakota, 1980" gives one a proper reason to be concerned. We do have significant crime in North Dakota. But when you look at the crime statistics for North Dakota for the year 1980 in their proper perspective which is in relationship to the crime statistics for 1980 for all the rest of the states, one can only be thankful that we live in North Dakota. U.S. News and World Report of September 21, 1981, lists North Dakota as having the fewest number of crimes reported on the FBI's crime index of any state in America. On crimes per ten thousand persons of the population we were second from the bottom with only West Virginia having fewer crimes per ten thousand persons. However, West Virginia did have two-and-a-half times more crime than we did. Anyone looking at these statistics can easily realize how lucky we are to be living in North Dakota. This complete U.S. News and World Report article is set out on the following page so that you can make your own comparison.

The problem of crime, like any other problem facing the public, cannot be adequately attacked without having information about its size, scope, and nature. "Crime in North Dakota, 1980" has been prepared with the objective of providing an overview of available statistics on crime in the state and counties of North Dakota, including for the first time, a summary of index crimes reported by each participating law enforcement agency.

The 1980 Legislature created a Criminal Justice Training and Statistics Division within the Office of the Attorney General for the purpose of gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information regarding the state's criminal justice system. This, the first report generated by the Division, is the current version of a report prepared annually to provide a summary of the nature and extent of our state's crime. With the Uniform Crime Reporting System now several years old, a high level of reliability has been achieved, enhancing the utility of the data. Although prior reports were made possible through Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant funds, the new Division is funded by the State of North Dakota.

Special appreciation is extended to those members of North Dakota's criminal justice community whose voluntary efforts in providing the source data made this publication possible.

Robert O. Wefald
Attorney General

The following article appeared on page 12 of the September 21, 1981, issue of U.S. News and World Report and is reprinted with permission:

U.S. CRIME -- SURGING AGAIN

Besides a 9.4 percent rise in its crime index, the FBI's September 10 report on lawbreaking noted these developments in 1980--

Since 1976, daytime burglaries of homes rose 32 percent, street robberies 45 percent, and bank holdups 71 percent.

Handguns were used in 50 percent of the 23,044 murders.

Seventy percent of those arrested for crimes were under 25.

A breakdown of major crimes, most involving property--

	Total Crimes	Crimes Per 10,000 Persons
Nevada	70,860	885
Florida	803,825	840
Arizona	221,866	817
California	1,843,332	783
Hawaii	72,180	748
Colorado	211,087	733
Washington	284,436	692
New York	1,209,984	691
Delaware	40,306	678
Oregon	174,561	669
Michigan	616,065	668
Maryland	277,949	663
New Jersey	469,996	640
Alaska	24,849	621
Texas	870,458	614
Massachusetts	348,231	608
New Mexico	77,457	598
Rhode Island	56,113	593
U.S. total	13,295,399	590
Connecticut	182,051	588
Utah	65,782	588
Georgia	302,645	560
Louisiana	229,032	545
South Carolina	166,686	544
Missouri	266,292	543
Ohio	584,787	543
Kansas	126,660	538
Illinois	599,009	528
Oklahoma	151,650	505
Montana	39,271	502
Vermont	25,506	499
Wyoming	23,384	499
Alabama	190,511	493
Indiana	269,252	493
Minnesota	194,918	480
Wisconsin	224,619	480
Idaho	45 126	478
Iowa	138,026	475
New Hampshire	43,011	468
North Carolina	271,174	464
Virginia	245,942	462
Tennessee	204,456	450
Maine	49,077	437
Nebraska	67,330	431
Arkansas	87,046	381
Pennsylvania	441,793	374
Kentucky	125,039	343
Mississippi	85,822	342
South Dakota	22,320	324
North Dakota	19,336	296
West Virginia	49,266	255

INTRODUCTION

"Crime in North Dakota, 1980" is a comprehensive analysis of data from the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The nature, extent, and location of crime in the state is explored providing detailed analyses of crime trends, the prevalence of various crimes, and arrests and clearances both statewide and by jurisdiction. This report has been prepared to provide legislators, administrators of state, county, and municipal governments, law enforcement officers, the judiciary, and the general public with the most reliable information available on reported criminal activity in North Dakota.

Sincere appreciation is extended to the North Dakota Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police for their contribution to the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program; and to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for the use of the data they collected under the UCR Program.

Michael L. Hill, Director
Criminal Justice Training
and Statistics Division

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- There were 19,324 index crimes of 7.8 percent over the 17,931 1979 and an increase of 91 per in 1970.

- The index crime rates per 100, 2961 for 1979 and 1980, respec rose 8.7 percent during this p

- Although North Dakota's index percent over the past eleven y remained at less than one-half index crime rate.

- Eight counties report higher i statewide average of 2961. Th Burleigh (4958), Cass (4769), (3931), Grand Forks (3897), Mo (3214).

- Nineteen law enforcement agenc fewer index crimes in 1980 tha in 1976.

- The number of violent index cr 1980; however, the ratio of vi remained approximately 2:98. 10.90 throughout the decade.

- Larceny/thefts accounted for crime with 14,617 offenses re

- Just over 21 percent of repor in 1980, a slight decrease fr clearance rate reported in 19

- Juveniles were the offenders percent) of cleared index off

- Law enforcement agencies repo an arrest rate of 45 per 1000

- Forty-five percent (12,771) o were aged 18-24.

- Nearly nine million dollars w lost to crime in 1980 with 45 recovered by law enforcement

UMMARY, 1980

reported in 1980, an increase
index offenses reported in
cent over the 10,108 reported

000 population were 2725 and
tively. The index crime rate
eriod.

crime rate has risen by 81
ears, it has consistently
of the level of the national

ndex crime rates than the
ey are: Ramsey (6015),
Stark (4283), Stutsman
rton (3404) and Bowman

ies in North Dakota reported
an they did five years earlier

rimes reported declined in
olent crime to property crime
The national ratio has been

76 percent of reported index
ported.

ted index crimes were cleared
om the 23 percent statewide
79.

in just over one-third (34
enses.

rted 28,329 arrests in 1980;
persons.

f all persons reported arrested

orth of property was reported
percent of that amount
officials.

NORTH DAKOTA UCR PROGRAM

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program involves the collection, compilation, and analysis of crime statistics reported by the various law enforcement agencies throughout the state. All 53 sheriffs' departments and the following police departments reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1980: Bismarck, Bowman, Carrington, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Ellendale, Fargo, Grafton, Grand Forks, Harvey, Hillsboro, Jamestown, Langdon, Lisbon, Mandan, Mayville, Minot, New Town, Rugby, Valley City, Wahpeton, Watford City, West Fargo, and Williston. In addition to the 77 agencies reporting directly, many smaller police departments reported to their sheriffs' departments for inclusion in those reports.

None of the various tribal law enforcement agencies reported to the UCR Program in 1980; nor did the State Highway Patrol or the National Park Service.

The federal counterpart of the North Dakota UCR Program is the National UCR Program under the direction of the FBI. The UCR Program has been used nationally for many years and in North Dakota for several years measuring the extent, distribution, and fluctuation of crime through a crime index. The crime index is not an absolute measure, but rather an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in any given jurisdiction. The index is composed of seven crimes recognized as the most serious crimes in our society and the most frequently reported to law enforcement agencies.* The seven crimes are subclassified as follows to provide for comparison and contrast amongst types of crimes:

Violent Crime:	Criminal Homicide
	Rape
	Robbery
	Aggravated Assault
Property Crime:	Burglary
	Larceny
	Motor Vehicle Theft

In the UCR Program, if multiple offenses are committed, only the most serious are recorded in the crime index.

* The National UCR Program now includes arson as the eighth crime in the crime index. For purposes of comparison with previous years' crime index data, data on arson in North Dakota have been excluded from this report. A separate report on arson in North Dakota will soon be available.

The local law enforcement agencies are completely responsible for completing their own crime reports and submitting them monthly to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.* Several types of data are reported, including:

Offense Data - the number of known crime index offenses
- type and value of stolen property
- additional information on homicides and arsons
- law enforcement officers killed or assaulted

Arrest and Clearance Data - numbers and types of index offenses cleared
- numbers and types of index offenses cleared involving juveniles
- numbers of persons arrested by offense
- characteristics (age, sex, race) of persons arrested

To allow for comparison among several geographic and/or jurisdictional areas with differing population sizes, or to allow comparison across time of an area undergoing population fluctuations, crime rates are computed to remove any potential biases created through population differences. Since crime rates relate the incidence of crime to population, it is possible to measure the annual fluctuations in criminal activity by comparing rates of crimes reported in any given year with those reported in other years. UCR crime rates are calculated based on the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Known Offenses}}{\text{Population}} \times 100{,}000 = \text{Crime Rate per 100,000 Population}$$

This report summarizes the available information in all of the areas listed above except for the numbers of law enforcement officers assaulted and the additional information on arsons and homicides. Reports on homicides and on assaults on law enforcement officers were released previously and a report on arson is in progress.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

The number of crime index offenses reported in North Dakota nearly doubled between 1970 and 1980. There were 19,324 index offenses reported in 1980, a 91 percent increase over the 10,108 reported in 1970.

TABLE I

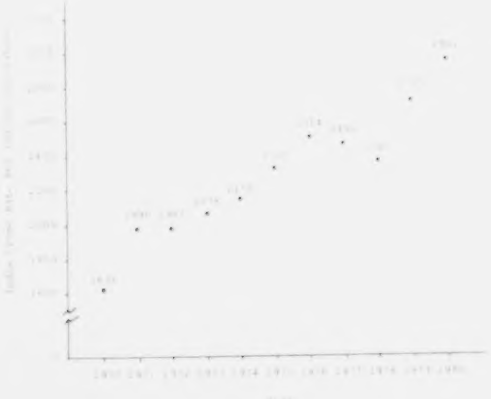
North Dakota Crime Index Offenses: Selected Years

Year	Population*	Crime Index Offenses	
		Number	Rate**
1970	618,000	10,108***	1636
1975	635,000	14,841	2337
1980	652,700	19,324	2961

The annual index crime rates from 1970 through 1980 are graphed in Figure I. North Dakota showed an increase of 81 percent in index crime rate during this period. The 1980 index crime rate increased by nine percent over the 1979 figure. Although the state's crime rate rose almost steadily during this period, it has remained at only approximately one-half of the level of the national crime rate.

FIGURE I

North Dakota Index Crime Rates
1970-1980



The 1980 index crime rate for each North Dakota county is listed in Table II in rank order. County-wide crime rates were calculated by summing both the populations of the county and any municipal areas within; and the number of crime index offenses reported to the various law enforcement agencies within the county. The presence of a major city frequently has a definite effect on the county-wide crime rate. By comparing the county crime rates shown in Table II with the jurisdictional crime rates found in Table III, the reader may ascertain in which counties this effect occurred.

Eight counties reported index crime rates higher than the statewide average of 2,961 index crimes per 100,000 population. These eight counties, which contain 45.9 percent of total state population, accounted for 68.5 percent of the total known statewide index crime in 1980.

TABLE II

North Dakota Crime Rates by County
1980

Rank	County	Crime Rate*	Rank	County	Crime Rate*
1.	Ward	6815.4	27.	Sheridan . . .	1464.1
2.	Burleigh	4958.0	28.	Griggs	1424.1
3.	Cass	4769.2	29.	Kidder	1407.7
4.	Stark	4282.7	30.	Williams . . .	1272.7
5.	Stutsman	3913.2	31.	Walsh	1220.8
6.	Grand Forks . . .	3897.1	32.	Eddy	1166.7
7.	Morton	3404.0	33.	Sioux	1108.7
8.	Bowman	3214.3	34.	Ransom	1089.6
	STATEWIDE AVERAGE . . .	2961.8	35.	Mercer	1085.1
9.	McKenzie	2943.7	36.	Nelson	1038.5
10.	Ward	2795.9	37.	McIntosh . . .	1020.8
11.	Richland	2697.9	38.**	Dawson	1000.0
12.	Cavalier	2368.4		Oliver	1000.0
13.	Williams	2258.7	40.	Towner	975.0
14.	Bottineau	2260.9	41.	Ronville . . .	944.4
15.	Golden Valley . .	2041.7	42.	Burke	894.7
16.	Barnes	1964.0	43.	Adams	818.2
17.	Dickey	1930.6	44.	Benson	721.5
18.	Pembina	1923.1	45.**	Divide	657.1
19.	Foster	1630.4		Logan	657.1
20.	Traill	1604.2	47.	LaMoure	646.2
21.	Mountrail	1597.4	48.	Sioux	611.1
22.	Rolette	1573.8	49.	Pierce	483.9
23.	McLean	1572.6	50.	Hettinger . . .	441.9
24.	Sargent	1545.5	51.	Slope	333.3
25.	Grant	1511.6	52.	McHenry	101.3
26.	Wells	1500.0	53.	Steele	-0-

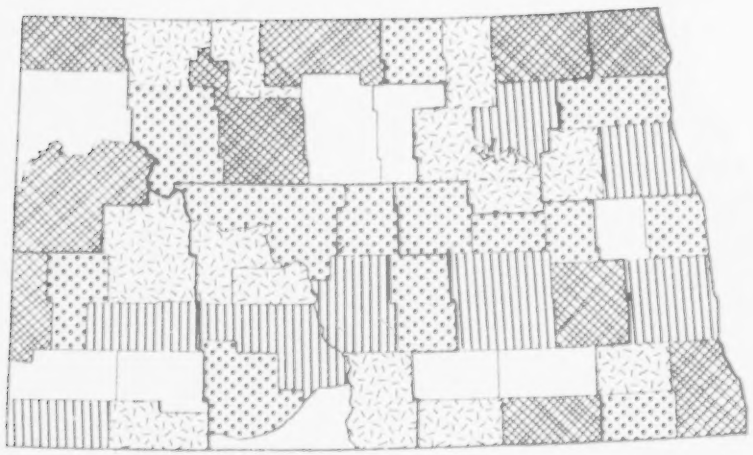
* Rate is per 100,000 population.

** Dawson and Oliver counties tied for 38th place and Divide and Logan tied for 45th.

Figure II presents a geographical distribution of 1980 index crime rates by county. Looking at the map, one can readily see that the highest crime rates center around the more populated regions of the state.

FIGURE II

A Geographical Distribution of Crime in North Dakota by County, 1980



Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Population

Under 700 701-1200 1201-1900
1901-3000 3001 & up

Annual total numbers and rates of reported index offenses by reporting jurisdiction are provided in Table III for 1976 through 1980. Percent change is reported for 1976-1980 and 1979-1980. The statewide index crime rate increased 17.7 percent from 1976-1980. Nineteen jurisdictions reported decreased crime rates and 55 reported increases in their crime rates. The decreases ranged from under 1 percent to over 91 percent while increases ranged from just over 2 percent to over 1252 percent.

The crime index rate increased 8.6 percent from 1979 to 1980. Decreases in crime rates were reported by 24 jurisdictions ranging from 1.4 percent to 84.7 percent. Fifty-one jurisdictions reported increases in their index crime rates from 1979-1980 ranging from 2.0 percent to 735.5 percent.

TABLE III

Index Offenses and Crime Rates by Jurisdiction
North Dakota, 1976-1980

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Table IV lists the percentages of total statewide index crime as reported to each agency having jurisdiction in 1979 and 1980, respectively. As could be expected, the major cities contributed the largest percentages of reported offenses in each year. The cumulative percentage columns show over 75 percent of annual reported index offenses were reported in 12 of the 76 reporting jurisdictions (77 in 1980). Conversely, 12 jurisdiction reports (14 in 1979) are also needed to fill the offenses making up the final percentage point.

TABLE IV

North Dakota Crime Index Offenses
Percent Contribution Reported, by Jurisdiction
1979, 1980

1979 1980

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Table V ranks the various jurisdictions from highest to lowest by UCR crime index rate for 1979 and 1980. Separate rankings are provided for the areas under the jurisdictions of the various sheriffs' departments and the several police departments which participate directly in the program. (All other municipalities should be included within the reports of the county sheriffs' departments.)

TABLE V

Crime Index Rates*: Ranked by Jurisdiction
North Dakota, 1979 and 1980

County-wide percent changes in crime rates from 1976-1980 are shown in Figure III. Since these figures represent percent increases or decreases in crime rates per 100,000 persons, in some cases the actual number of crimes will remain quite small while the percent increase is large (i.e., Divide County reported 2 crimes in 1976 and 23 in 1980; with the population changes that have taken place this created a change in rate of over 1000 percent). Thus, while the likelihood of an individual living in Divide County being involved in an index offense increased greatly from 1976 to 1980, the actual crime rate in Divide County in still one of the lowest in the state.

FIGURE III

North Dakota County Crime Rates
Percent Increase or Decrease from 1976 to 1980

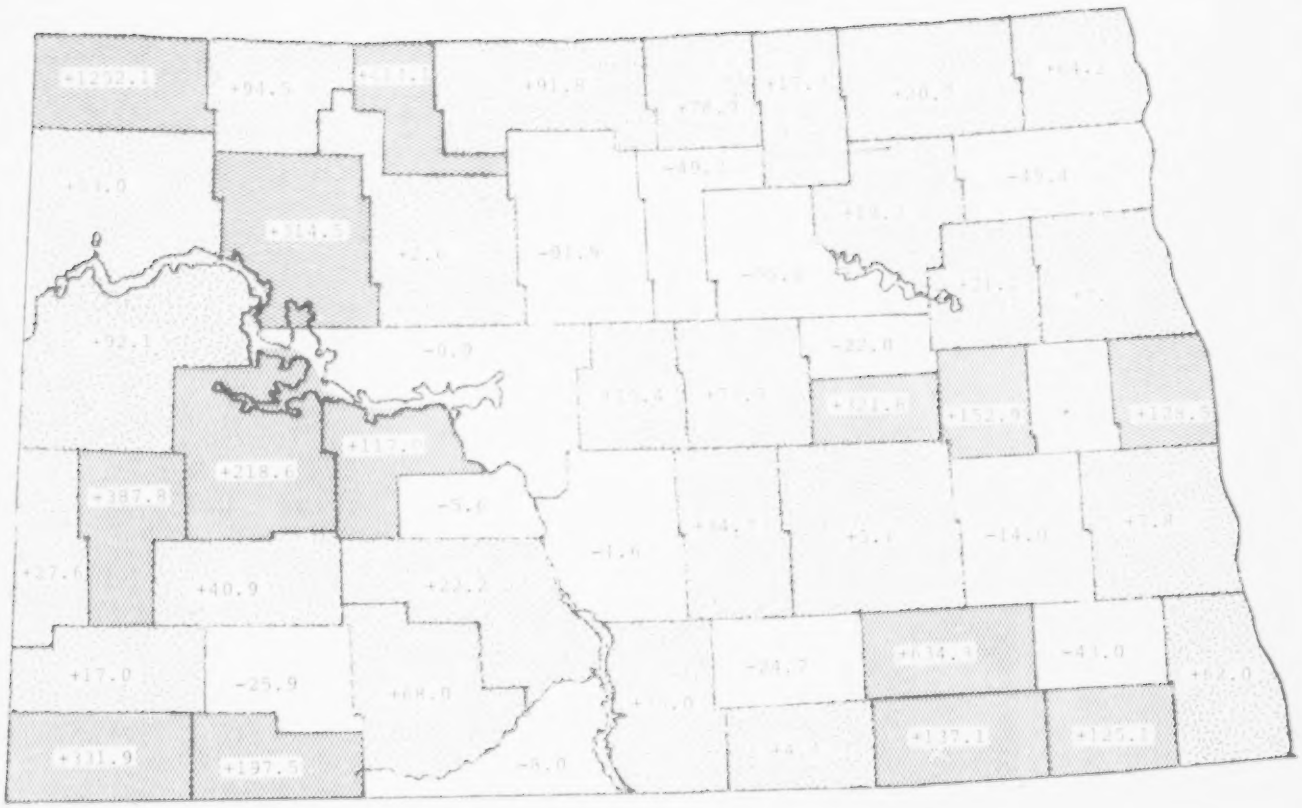
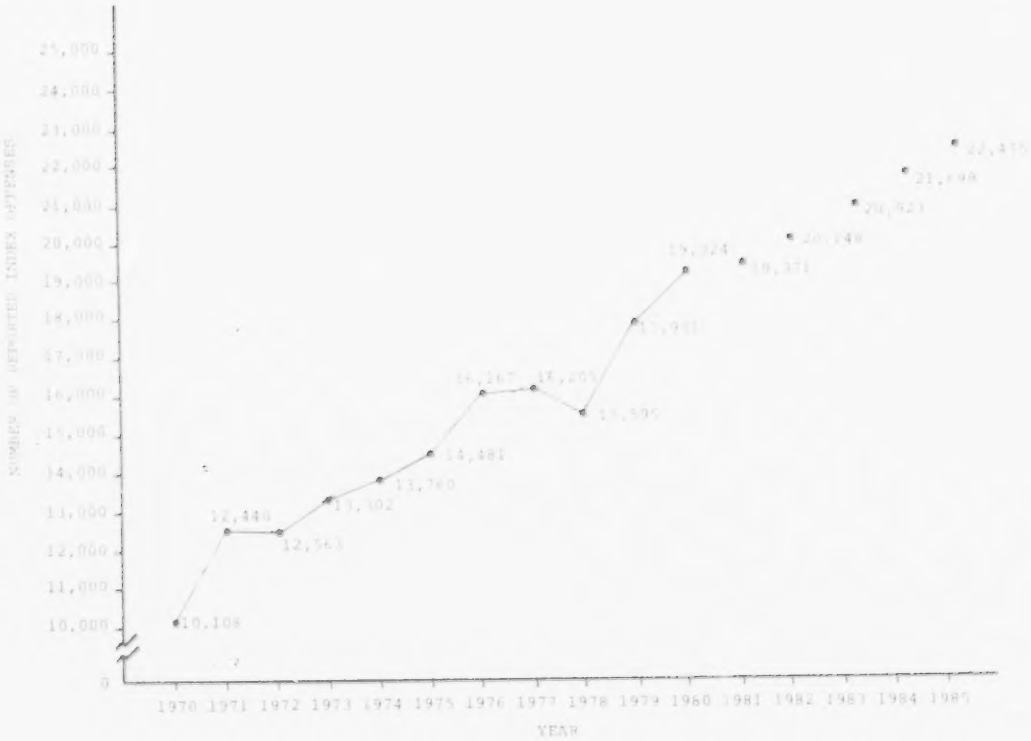


Figure IV presents an eleven year trend and five year projection for index crime in North Dakota. The projections were calculated using a linear regression statistical technique. They are not intended to predict the actual number of index crimes in a given year but rather merely to show a general expected trend. As can be seen, index crime is expected to continue to rise.

FIGURE IV

Index Crime in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection

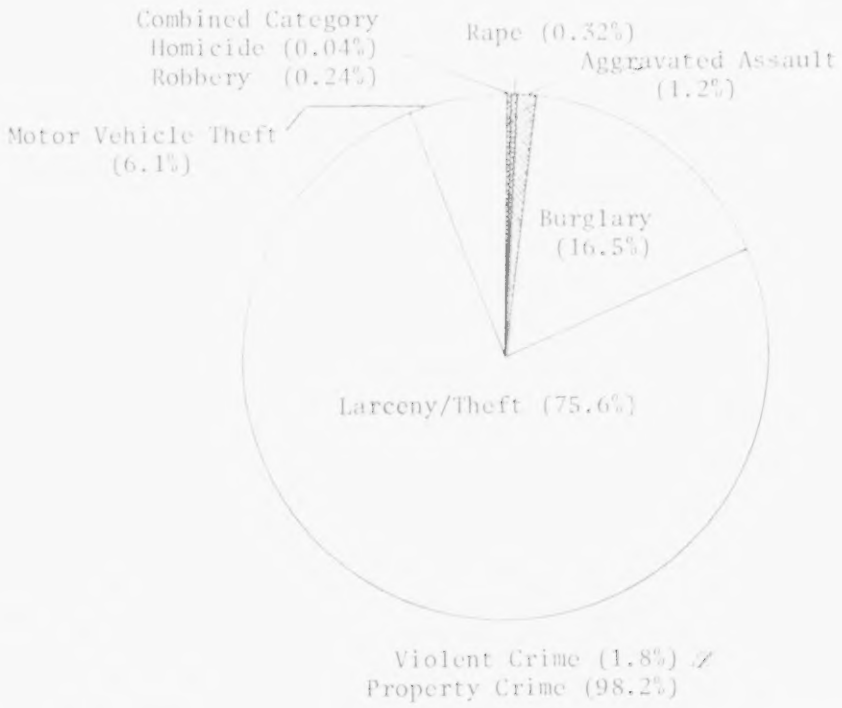


VIOLENT CRIME VS. PROPERTY CRIME

The proportion of each index offense to the total number of index crimes known is shown in Figure V. Violent crimes, or crimes against persons (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), accounted for less than 2 percent of all reported index crimes in 1980 with crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) making up over 98 percent of all reported index crime in North Dakota. Nationally, the ratio of violent crime to property crime has been 10:90 for the last several years. North Dakota not only has a crime rate of less than one-half the national average but within that lower rate, a smaller percentage of reported index crime is violent in nature.

FIGURE V

Crime Index Offense Profile
North Dakota, 1980



The actual number of each index offense reported in 1980 is presented in Table VI. Larceny/thefts accounted for 76 percent of all reported index crime and over 77 percent of

reported property offenses in 1980. Aggravated assaults totaled 66 percent of reported violent crimes but only 1 percent of all reported index crime. As previously stated, all reported violent index crime accounted for only 2 percent of North Dakota's index crime.

TABLE VI

Index Offenses Reported Statewide
by Offense, 1980

	Number of Offenses	
Criminal Homicide*	8	
Rape	62	
Robbery	50	
Aggravated Assault	230	
Subtotal - Violent Crime		350
Burglary	3,184	
Larceny	14,617	
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,173	
Subtotal - Property Crime		18,974
Total		19,324

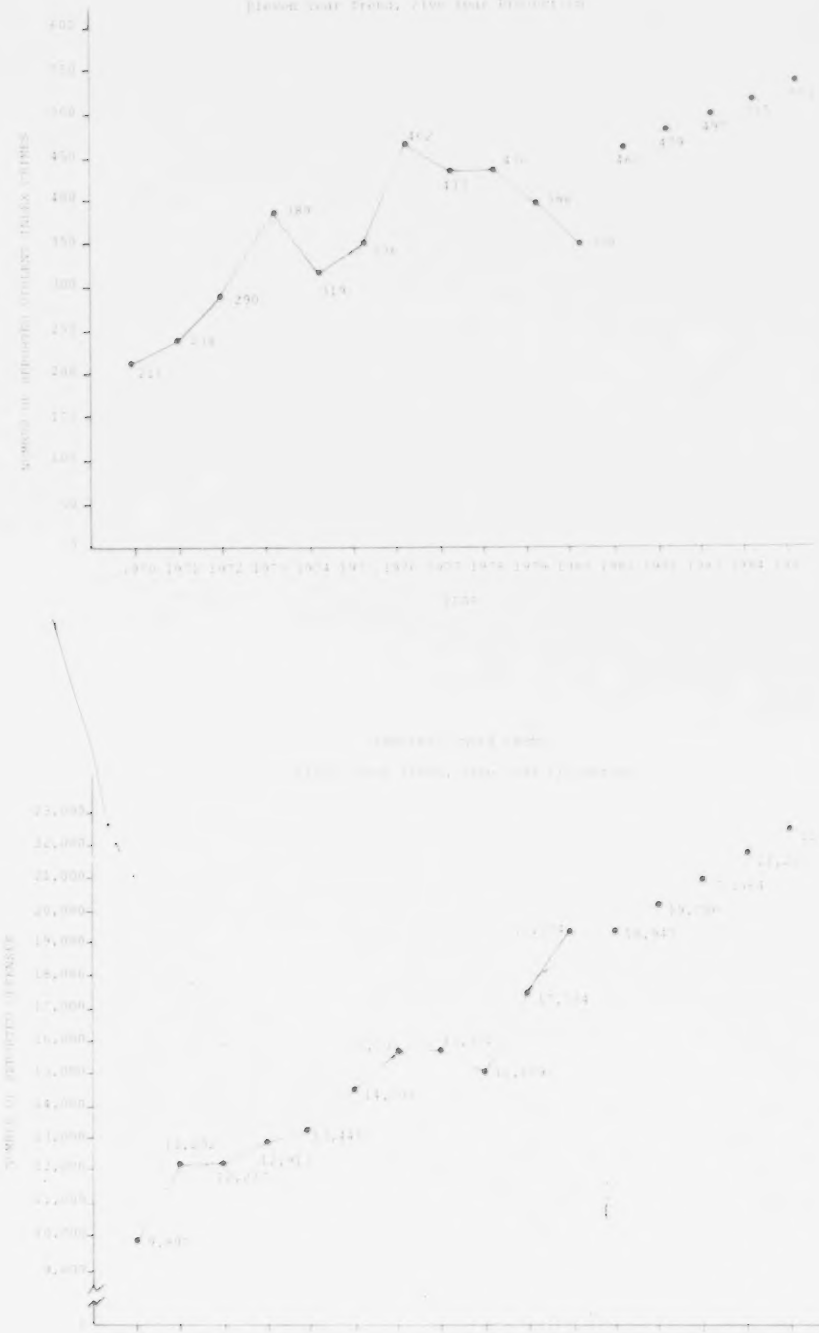
* Homicides - 1 case actually occurred in late 1979; however, no determination of homicide was made until early 1980 after which charges were filed.

The actual number of each violent index offense reported in 1980 decreased from the 1979 figures, except for rape which increased from 53 to 62 reports. All property index offenses increased in number of reported crimes over the previous year. (For further information, turn to the material on each specific offense.)

Figure VI presents trends and projections for violent and property index crimes. The trend is created based on the last eleven years of reports and then projected for five years using a linear regression statistical technique. The dotted projection line is not intended to predict the actual number of homicides in any given year but rather to simply establish a general continuing trend.

FIGURE VI

North Dakota Violent and Property
Index Crimes: Trends and Projections



Criminal Homicide - Defined as the "willfull killing of one human being by another" in the UCR Program, criminal homicide includes the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter; specifically deaths which occurred as a result of causes other than physical illness, accident, or suicide. Those deaths caused by gross negligence are not included (for statistics see Non-Index Offenses, Negligent Homicide--under Arrests).

There were 13 known homicides in North Dakota in 1980; however, 6 of these cases occurred on Indian reservations and are not reported in these statistics. One additional case was reported in 1980 following the filing of charges but actually was established to have occurred in late 1979. This section of the report will briefly discuss the 8 homicides reported to the UCR Program in 1980. (For more information on these incidences and those which occurred on the reservations, see "Homicides in North Dakota, 1980" prepared by Bob Helten, Research Analyst.)

Table VII summarizes the circumstances of these crimes. In all but one case, the victim and the assailant were known to each other. Seven of the eight homicides involved the use of firearms. Both victims and assailants varied in age and sex, although the majority were males in the late teens or twenties.

TABLE VII

Characteristics of Homicides
North Dakota, 1980

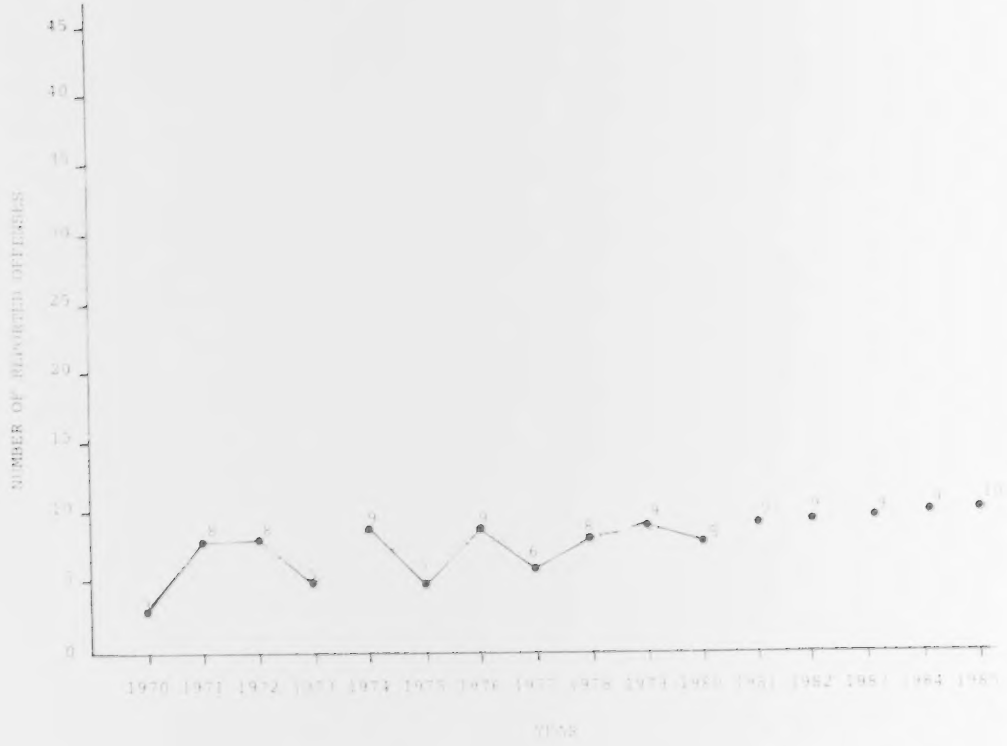
Location and Date (Month)	Victim(s) Age	Victim(s) Sex	Assailant(s) Age	Assailant(s) Sex	Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Assailant	Circumstances
Bowdon Nov. 2, 1979	Infant	M	18	F	Hands-feet	Son/Girlfriend's Son	Victim died of brain injuries. Charges filed in Jan. 1980 against mother and her boyfriend.
West Fargo Jan. 6	21	F	26	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Victim shot by jealous boyfriend.
New Town Feb.	27	M	18	F	Handgun	Husband	Victim shot by wife who was determined to be acting in self-defense.
Williston Feb. 2	20	M	21	M	Shotgun	Strangers	Victim shot by youth in argument over vehicle accident.
Bismarck March	16	F	18	M	Handgun	Acquainted	Victim shot by boyfriend during argument.
Fargo Mar. 26	38	M	31	M	Handgun	Acquainted	Victim shot in jealousy over common girlfriend.
Rural Dunseith May 29	51 52	M F	17 16	M M	Shotgun	Strangers	Victims shot by burglars.

Based on the 8 cases reported to the UCR Program, the homicide rate remained just over 1 per 100,000 population in 1980, as compared with the national rate of 10 homicides per 100,000 population in 1979.

Figure VII presents an eleven year trend and five year projections for homicides in North Dakota based on those homicides reported to the UCR Program by participating agencies. The projections were calculated using a linear regression statistical technique. They are not intended to predict the actual number of homicides in a given year but rather merely to establish a general continuing trend.

FIGURE VII

Homicide in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection



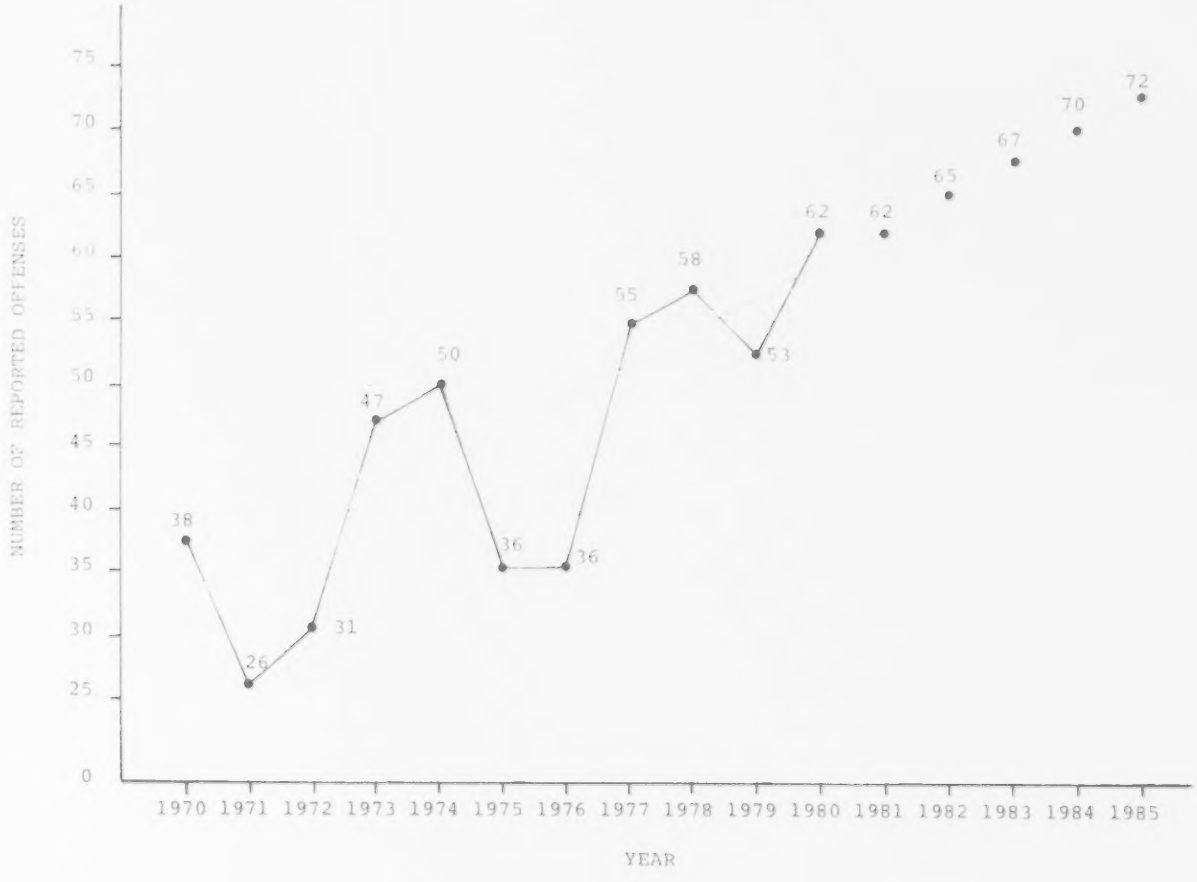
See Appendix D for a breakdown of homicides by reporting jurisdiction.

Forcible Rape - The UCR Program defines forcible rape as the "carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included. Carnal abuse, rape without force (statutory rape) and other sex offenses are not included.

There were 62 reported incidents of rape in North Dakota in 1980, a 63 percent increase over the 38 offenses reported in 1970 and a 17 percent increase over the 53 incidents reported in 1979. Figure VIII graphs the actual number of reported offenses from 1970 through 1980.

FIGURE VIII

Rape in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection



Rape is recognized as one of the most under-reported of all index offenses, primarily because of victims' fear of their assailants and their embarrassment over the incidents. It is difficult to establish a rate of occurrence for forcible rape since due to societal constraints, the number of unreported incidents may be as great or greater in any given year than the number of reported offenses.

Figure VIII also presents projections for the years 1981 through 1985. A linear regression statistical technique was used to compute these projections of offenses predicted to occur and be reported during the next five years. These projections are not intended to predict the actual number of offenses to occur in any given year, but rather to indicate a trend for the next several years. A continued rising trend in number of rapes reported is projected; although the predicted rise is gradual and total numbers of incidents should remain relatively small throughout the coming years.

Seventy-three percent, or 45, of the 62 incidents reported in 1980 were rapes by force; while the remaining 17 incidents (27 percent) were reported as assaults with intent to rape.

Since by UCR definition the victims of rape are always female (see above), the rate for reported rape was calculated based only on the female population. The 1980 Census reported 652,695 individuals residing in North Dakota. The number of females living in the state was estimated by halving this figure; giving an at-risk population of 326,298 females. Therefore, there were 19 reported victims of rape per 100,000 females residing in North Dakota in 1980. In 1979, the FBI issued an estimate over three times that great, stating that approximately 67 of every 100,000 females in the nation were rape victims during that year.

Forcible rapes accounted for only 0.3 percent of reported index crime in North Dakota in 1980; and only 17.7 percent of reported violent index crime. Over one-half of all reported rapes were cleared by arrest of an offender. (For more information on arrests and clearances of reported rape incidents, see the material in the section of this report dealing specifically with Arrest and Clearance.)

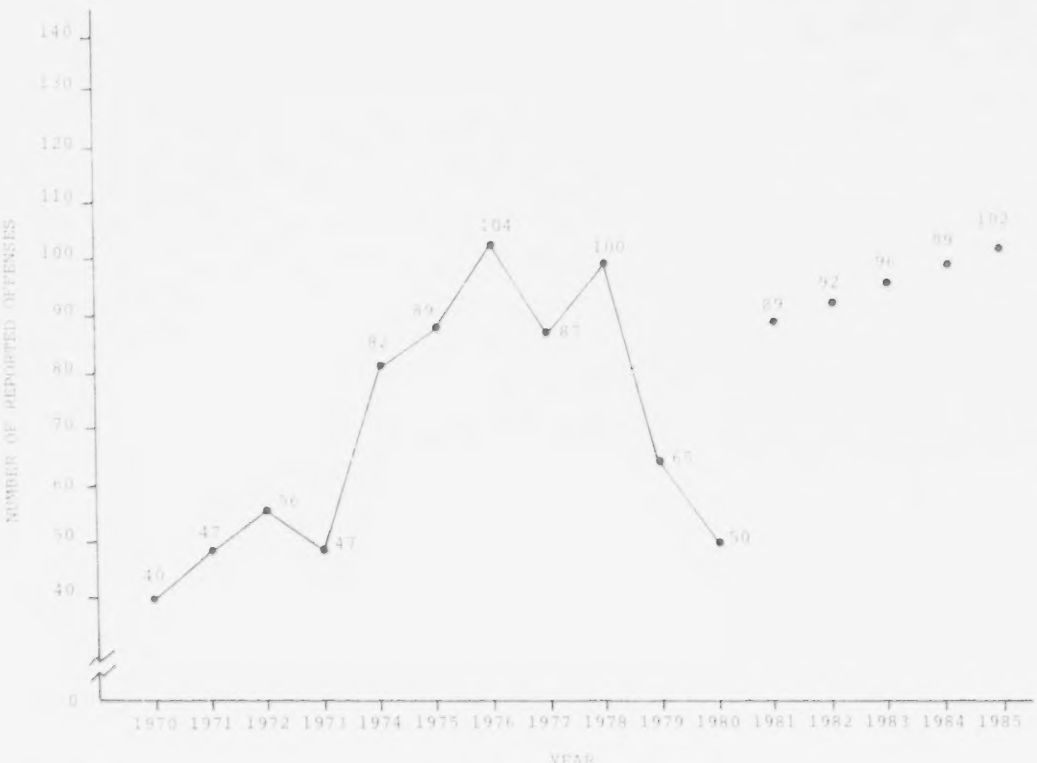
For information on the number of rapes reported by any specific jurisdiction, see appendix D, "Index Offenses by Jurisdiction".

Robbery - The UCR Program defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force or violence, and/or putting the victim into a state of fear.

As with all violent index crimes in North Dakota, the actual number of robberies reported is comparatively low. The number of robberies declined 23 percent from 65 reported in 1979 to 50 in 1980 as shown in Figure IX. The linear regression projection calculations for 1981-1985 show a rising trend through those years, although the number of reported robberies are projected to rise only to about the 1976 level.

FIGURE IX

Robbery in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection



The robbery rate was 7.6 per 100,000 population in North Dakota in 1980. Nationally, the 1979 robbery rate was 212 offenses per 100,000 population. See Appendix D for individual jurisdictions' robbery rates.

The value of property reported taken in robberies in North Dakota in 1980 was $20,786, approximately $8,000 less than the 1979 figure. In 1979, national property losses to robbery were estimated at $248 million.

The UCR Program categorizes robberies both by type of weapon and by type of victim (i.e., individual, household, commercial, etc.). Table VIII provides a breakdown of reported robberies by type of weapon. Over eighty percent of robberies involved either firearms or hand, fists, and feet used as weapons. The breakdown shown in the table is similar to that found nationally in 1979.

TABLE VIII

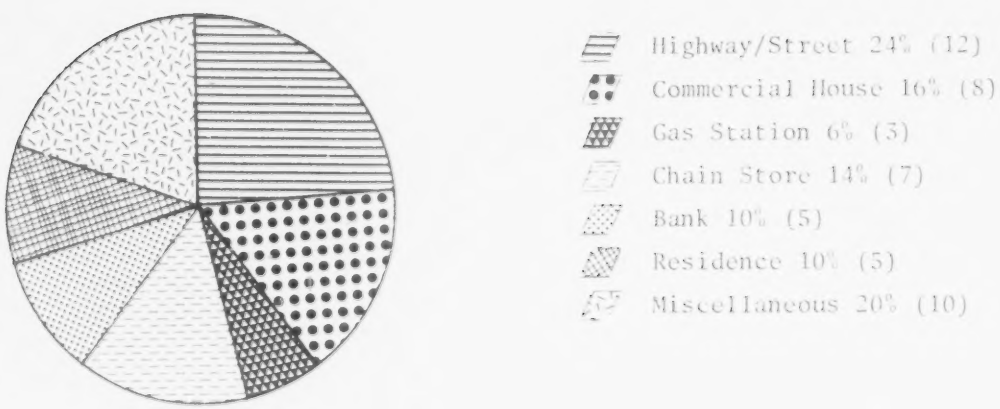
Robbery in North Dakota
by Type of Weapon Used, 1980

Type of Weapon	Number of Reported Incidents	Percent of Reported Robbery Offenses
Firearms	20	40%
Knives, etc.	6	12%
Hands, Fists, etc.	21	42%
Other Weapons	3	6%

Figure X presents a breakdown of reported robberies by type of victim. Approximately onequarter of reported robberies in North Dakota in 1980 were highway or street robberies, i.e. the individual 'stick-up'.

FIGURE X

Robbery by Type of Victim
North Dakota, 1980



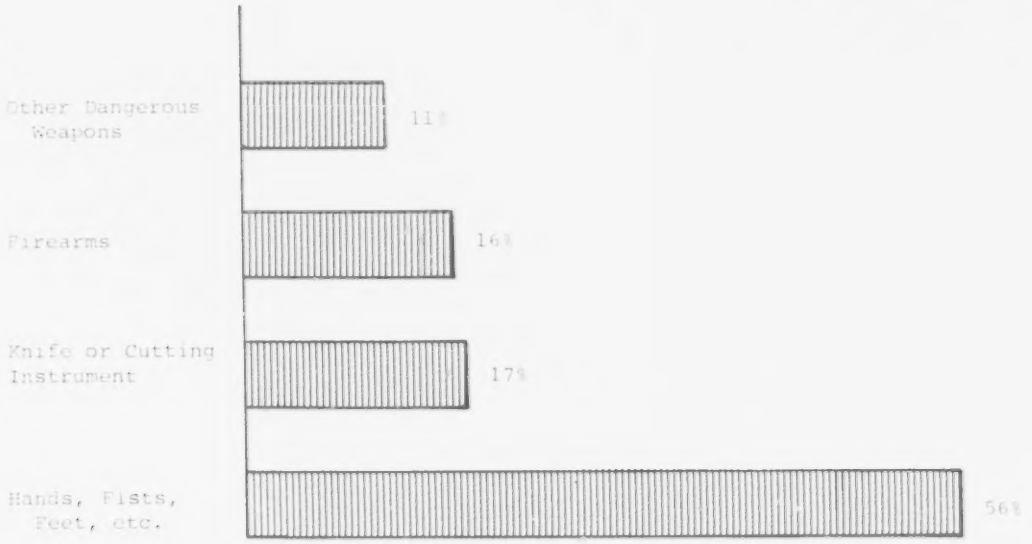
Aggravated Assault - The UCR Program defines aggravated assault as "any unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury." This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

There were 229 aggravated assaults reported in North Dakota in 1980; down from 270 in 1979. The aggravated assault rate was 35 offenses per 100,000 population.

Assaults are characterized by type of weapon in Figure XI. In over one-half of reported aggravated assaults the offender utilized hands, fists or feet as the weapon.

FIGURE XI

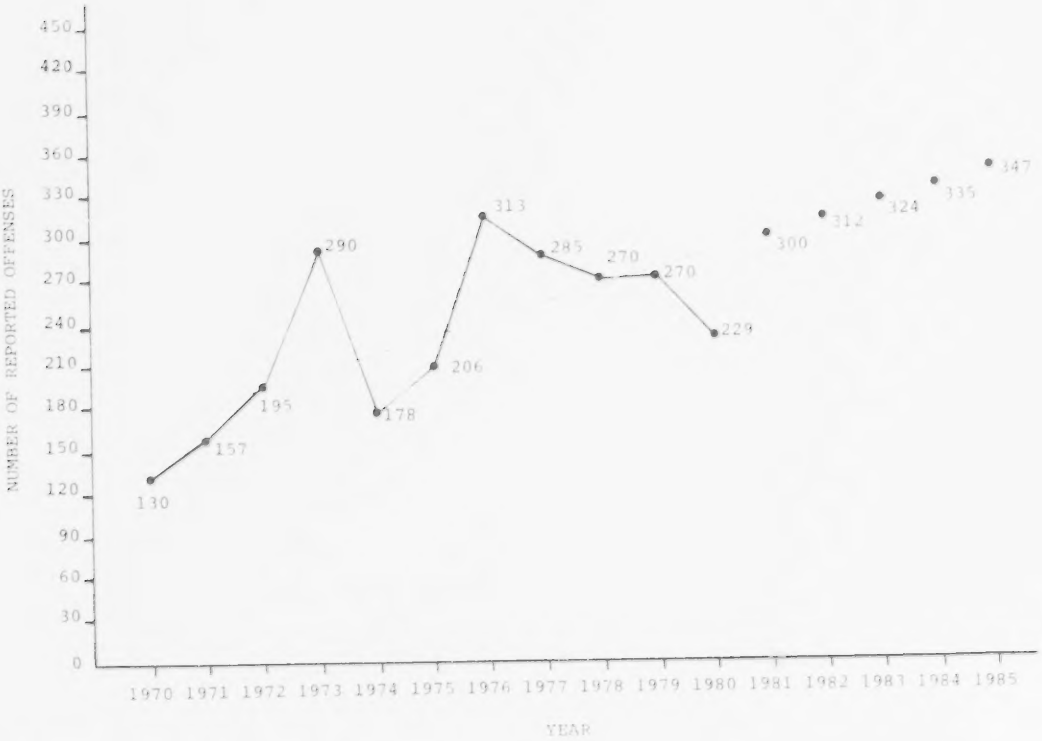
Aggravated Assault by Type of Weapon Used
North Dakota, 1980



As Figure XII illustrates the aggravated assault trend has been generally rising from 1970 through 1980, although in any given year the number of reported aggravated assaults fell above or below this line. Similarly, the trend projected for 1981-1985 is rising. As explained previously, the least squares linear regression statistical technique creates a straight line pattern--thus it is a trend that is indicated, not the actual number of offenses as a greater or lesser number than projected may occur in any given year.

FIGURE XII

Aggravated Assault in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection



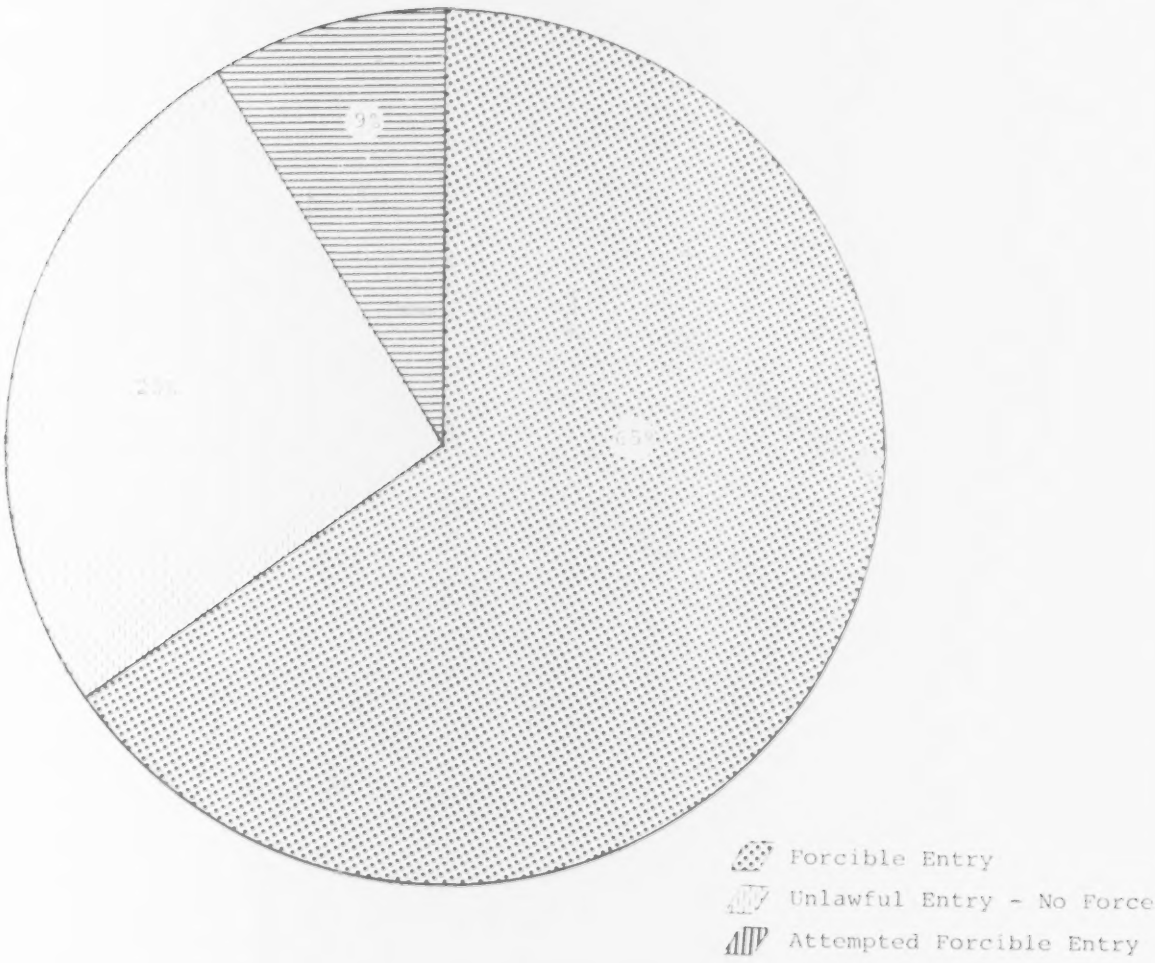
For information about individual jurisdictions' aggravated assault rates, see appendix D.

Burglary - The UCR Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary.

The UCR Program subclassifies burglaries into forcible entries, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. Figure XIII illustrates the proportion of total burglaries reported in North Dakota belonging in each subclassification. The proportions remain very similar to that found in 1979.

FIGURE XIII

Burglary by Type of Entry
North Dakota, 1980



The 3,184 burglaries reported in North Dakota in 1980 represented a 6 percent increase over the 1979 figure. Burglaries have increased 80 percent since 1970 but have actually decreased 12 percent from the 1975 high of 3,424 reported incidents.

Burglaries represented only 17 percent of reported property crime in North Dakota in 1980, as they did in 1979. Nationally, burglaries accounted for approximately one-third of the property crime reported.

Burglary represents a substantial financial loss. Losses to burglary increased by 33.5 percent from $1,117,956 in 1979 to $1,492,148 in 1980 in North Dakota.

The UCR Program subclassifies burglary by location and time of occurrence. As shown in Table IX, approximately 48 percent of burglaries were of residential locations. The 1980 Census reported 258,763 housing units (occupied and vacant) in the state. The residential burglary rate per 1000 housing units was 5.8 statewide.

TABLE IX

Burglary by Location and Time of Occurrence
North Dakota, 1980*

	Residence	Nonresidence
Night	646	1,199
Day	261	58
Unknown	602	409
Total	1,509	1,666

* Due to missing data, the categories do not sum to the total number of known burglaries.

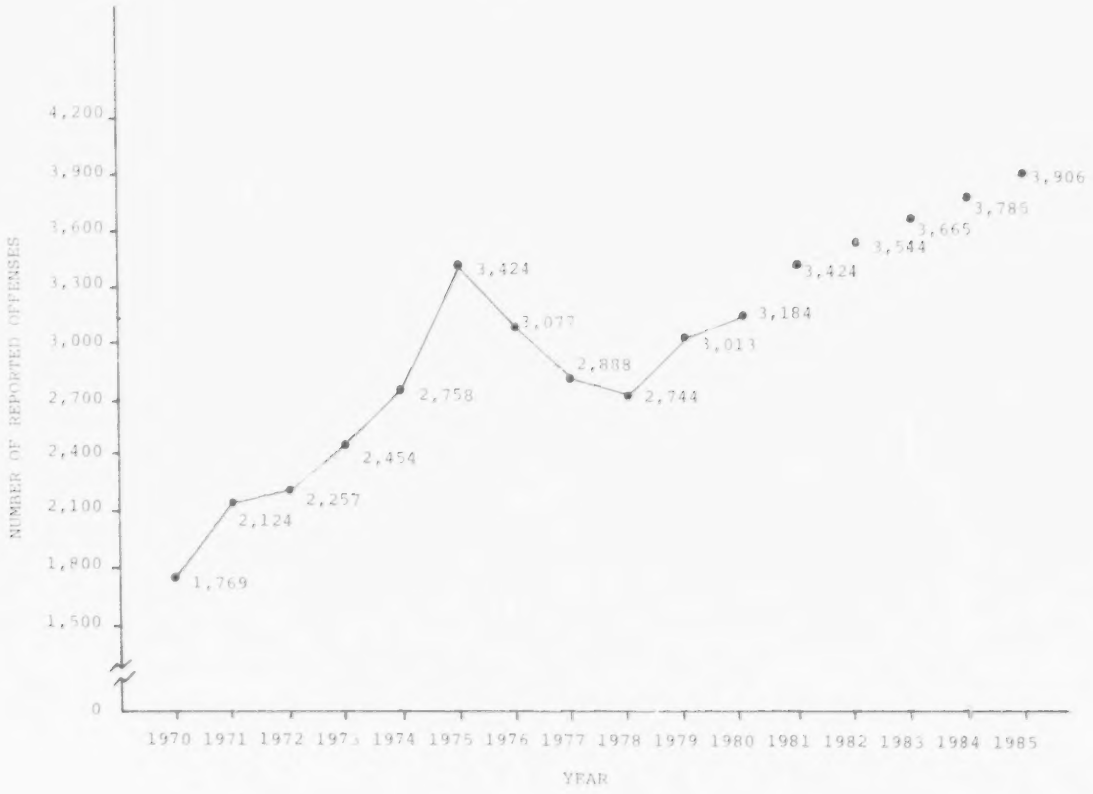
As in 1979, the majority (60%) of burglaries occurred at night, with over 72 percent of nonresidence and 43 percent of residence incidents reported as occurring in the night.

Using a burglary rate based on population to indicate a given person's chance of being involved as the victim of a burglary, the North Dakota burglary rate was 487.8 per 100,000 persons in 1980.

Figure XIV graphs reported burglaries annually from 1970 through 1980, revealing a rising trend continued in the five year projection. As previously discussed, the linear regression statistical method was used to create the projections.

FIGURE XIV

Burglary in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection



See Appendix D for information about individual jurisdictions.

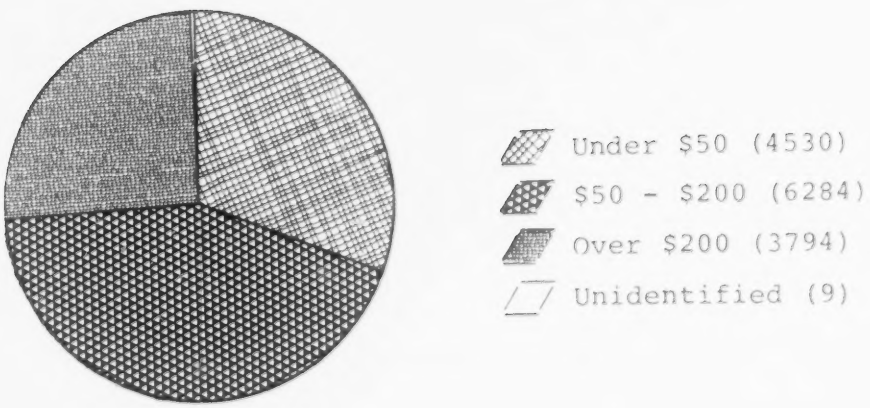
Larceny/Theft - The UCR Program defines larceny/theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. In the UCR Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category for crime reporting purposes inasmuch as it is a separate crime index offense.

There were 14,617 larceny/thefts reported in North Dakota in 1980, nearly double the 7,566 offenses reported in 1970 and an 8.6 percent increase over the 13,460 reported in 1979. The larceny/theft rate was 2239.5 per 100,000 population in 1980. Larceny/thefts accounted for just over 75 percent of all reported index crime in 1980 and over 77 percent of reported property index crime.

Larceny/thefts are subclassified by the value involved. Figure XV illustrates this breakdown. As can be seen the majority of offenses involve $50-$200 worth of property, although no one cost category shows greatly reduced numbers of incidents as compared with the others.

FIGURE XV

Larceny/Theft by Monetary Value
North Dakota, 1980



In 1980, property losses to larceny/theft totalled $3,791,269; nearly $1 million more than in 1979. While a portion of the stolen goods is recovered, the relatively low clearance rate for larceny/thefts and the frequent absence of owner identification on recovered property indicate that the overall loss due to this criminal activity is not substantially reduced. In addition, other studies have indicated nationally that many offenses of this type never come to law enforcement attention, particularly if the value of the stolen property is small.

Table X presents a percentage distribution of reported larceny/thefts by type, statewide in 1980. The largest single category of larceny/thefts was motor vehicle accessories.

TABLE X

Larceny/Theft Analysis
North Dakota, 1980

Type of Larceny	Number of Incidents	Percent of Total Larcenies
Motor Vehicle Accessories	2,837	19.41%
Bicycles	2,476	16.94%
From Buildings	2,358	16.13%
From Motor Vehicles	2,235	15.29%
Shoplifting	1,425	9.75%
From Coin Operated Machines	157	1.07%
Purse-Snatching	127	.87%
Pocket-Picking	19	.12%
All Other	2,983	20.41%
Total	14,617	99.99%*

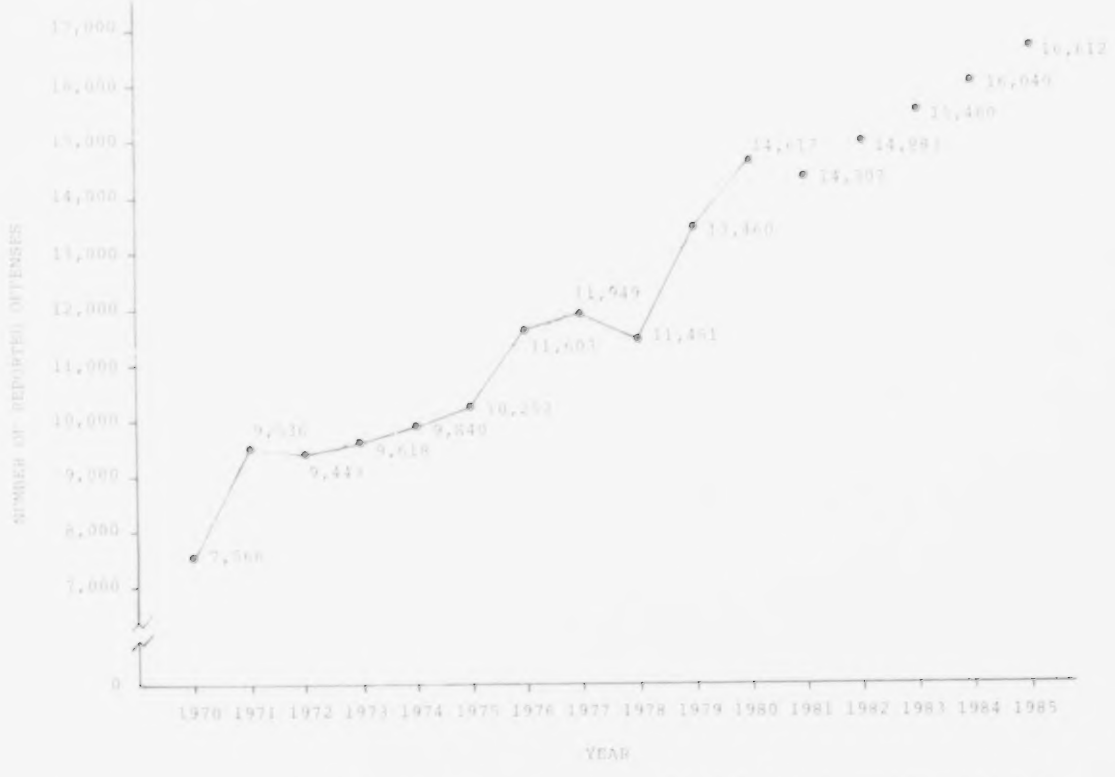
* Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure XVI illustrates the trend taken by larceny/theft from 1970-1980. The trend has been generally rising with reported offenses increasing 93 percent from 1970 to 1980. The larceny/theft rate per 100,000 population increased 81.8 percent during this same period.

Projections for 1981-1985 also appear on the graph shown in Figure XVI. Linear regression was employed to calculate these projections just as it was for other projections presented in this report. As previously stated, this technique smooths the data into a single line. The projections are used as indicators, in this case, of a continued rising trend, although the actual number of offenses reported in any future year may be greater or less than the number projected.

FIGURE XVI

Larceny/Theft in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection



See Appendix D for information about individual jurisdictions.

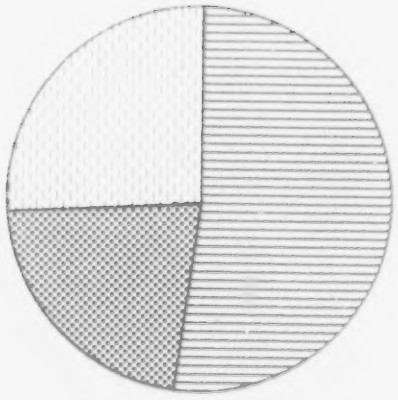
Motor Vehicle Theft - The UCR Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

Motor vehicle thefts increased 10.5 percent from the 1,061 incidents reported in 1979 to 1,173 offenses in 1980. In 1980, an estimated average of 1 of every 600 registered motor vehicles* was reported stolen in North Dakota as compared with 1 of every 625 registered motor vehicles in 1979. (See Appendix D for individual jurisdictions' rates.)

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program subclassifies motor vehicle theft by type of vehicle. Figure XVII provides a proportional diagram comparing numbers of automobiles reported stolen with trucks and buses, and with other vehicles. The "Other Vehicle" category in the diagram includes all other motor vehicles as limited by the UCR definitions. Examples of these include snowmobiles, motorcycles, motorscooters, trail bikes, etc. The following types of equipment are not included in the definition but rather are reported within the larceny/theft category: farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, and construction equipment.

FIGURE XVII

Motor Vehicle Theft by Type of Vehicle
North Dakota, 1980



Autos (52%, 611 cases)

Trucks & buses (22%, 260 cases)

Other vehicles (26%, 296 cases)

* The North Dakota Motor Vehicle Department reports 704,223 vehicles registered in the state in 1980.

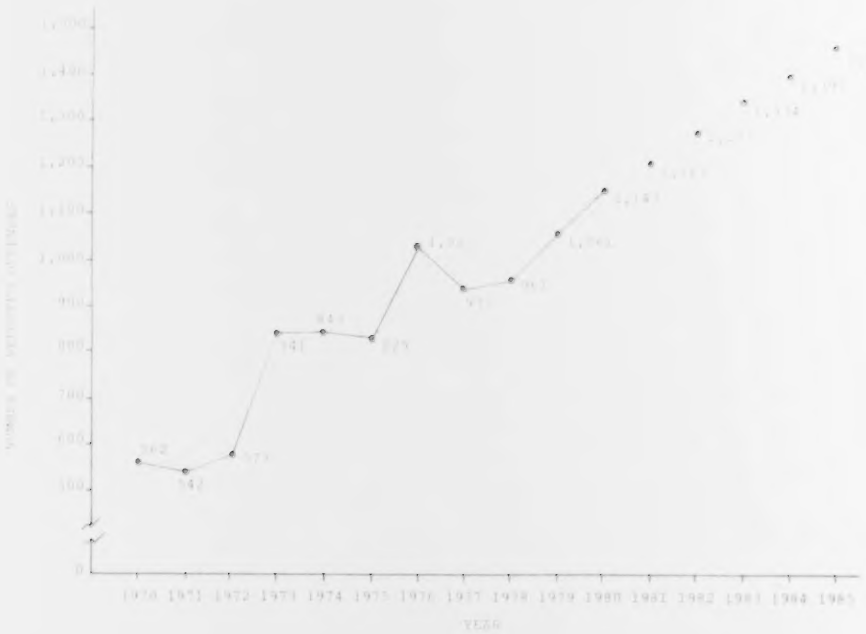
Motor vehicle theft is another expensive crime. In North Dakota, motor vehicles valued at $3,477,479 were reported stolen in 1980.

Of the 1,173 motor vehicles reported stolen within North Dakota in 1980, 971 (83%) were reported recovered. A total of 750 of these vehicles were reported recovered within the same jurisdiction in which they were reported stolen, while 235 were reported recovered in jurisdictions other than that in which they were reported stolen. North Dakota law enforcement agencies also recovered 113 vehicles reported stolen in jurisdictions outside North Dakota.

Figure XVIII illustrates the trend of motor vehicle thefts over the past eleven years, revealing a rising trend continued in the projections for 1981-1985. As has been stated repeatedly, the least squares linear regression statistical technique creates a projection line. Actual numbers of offenses will probably not occur exactly as projected, however, the trend is a valid indicator.

FIGURE XVIII

Motor Vehicle Theft in North Dakota
Eleven Year Trend, Five Year Projection



ARRESTS AND CLEARANCES

Generally a crime is "cleared" when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, has sufficient evidence to charge, and actually takes him into custody. In exceptional instances, crimes may be cleared when some element beyond police control precludes taking the offender into custody. Examples of circumstances resulting in exceptional clearances include the death of an offender (suicide, deathbed confession, etc.) or the refusal of a victim to prosecute after an offender is identified. It should be noted that the arrest of one person may clear several crimes and, conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

Although primarily an indication of law enforcement activity, the number of arrests does provide us with a limited profile of the perpetrators of crime, the offenders, especially for those crimes which have high clearance rates. Differing arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphases among agencies influence the volume of arrests for various offenses, particularly those against public order such as vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and related violations. However, arrests for serious crimes; e.g., robbery or burglary, are more likely to be consistent and uniform throughout all jurisdictions across the state.

The UCR Program requires that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody, or cited. Although several charges may be lodged against a person at the time of arrest, only one arrest is counted for each separate time he is taken into custody.

In this section, the amounts and types of crime cleared by arrest or exceptional means are examined. Arrestees will be viewed as a portion of the total statewide population; and arrests reviewed as compared to numbers of known offenses.

CLEARANCES

Just over 21 percent of reported index crimes were cleared in 1980, a slight decrease from the 23 percent clearance rate statewide in 1979 as seen in Table XI.

TABLE XI

Index Offenses Cleared in North Dakota

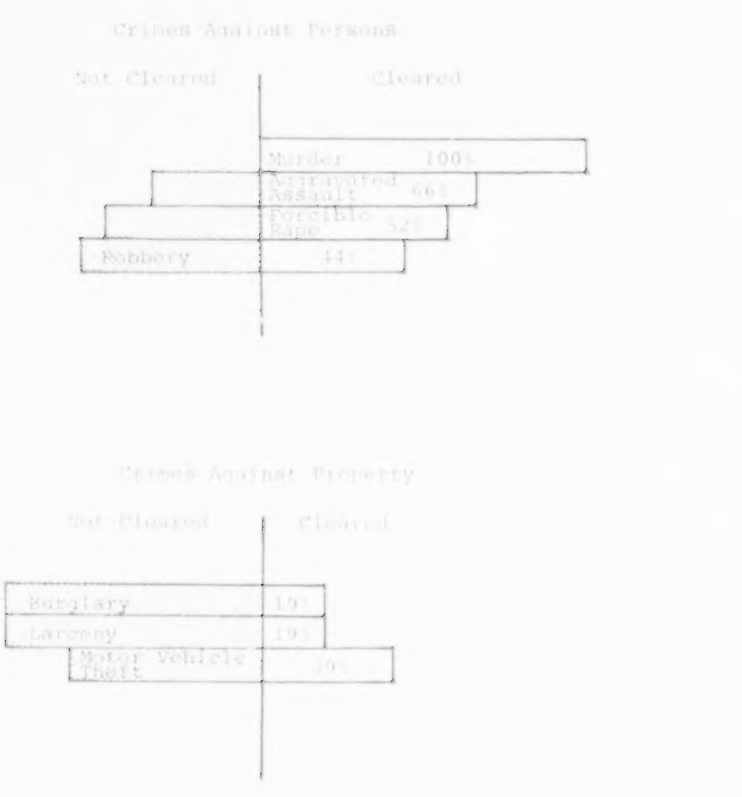
Year	Number of Reported Offenses	Number of Offenses Reported Cleared	Percent Cleared
1977	16,205	4,066	25.0%
1978	16,170	3,969	24.5%
1979	17,931	4,139	23.1%
1980	19,324	4,085	21.2%

Clearances for crimes against property are generally lower than those for crimes against persons. It is assumed that this is the result of several factors, including the fact that more intense investigative efforts are often afforded to violent crimes and that there seems to be fewer available witnesses who can identify the perpetrators in instances of property crime. In North Dakota, 60.6 percent of reported violent index crimes were cleared in 1980. Clearances for violent crimes ranged from 44 percent for robbery to 100 percent for murder as presented in Figure XIX. In contrast, only 20.4 percent of reported property index crimes were cleared in the state in 1980, ranging from 19 percent for burglaries to 39 percent for motor vehicle theft.

The reader should remember that clearances are based on offenses known to law enforcement agencies. Since some offenses are less likely to be reported than others, the actual clearance rate might be found to be considerably different if all offenses were reported.

FIGURE XIX

Index Crimes Cleared in North Dakota: 1980



Juveniles (persons under 18 years of age) were the offenders in just over one-third (34 percent) of the cleared index offenses in North Dakota in 1980. The same percentage of juveniles appeared in the 1979 clearance statistics. Youths were responsible for nearly 15 percent of cleared violent index crimes in North Dakota in 1980 and just under 36 percent of property index crime clearances.

Percentages of clearances involving juveniles have remained similar throughout the four years for which data is available. In 1977, 36 percent of cleared index crimes involved juveniles while in 1978, the percentage dropped slightly to 33. As previously stated, 34 percent of cleared index crimes involved juveniles in both 1979 and 1980.

ARRESTS

In the UCR program, the local law enforcement agencies report all arrests, whether for crime index offenses or other offenses except misdemeanor traffic.* Therefore, considerable arrest data are available for which there are no corresponding offense data. Those arrest data are included here to allow a more complete review of total numbers and types of persons arrested and a potentially representative look at other (non-index) offenses occurring within the state.

There were 28,329 arrests reported by North Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1980 as compared with 25,688 reported in 1979. The arrest rate per 1,000 persons in North Dakota was 45 in 1980, up from 39** per 1,000 persons in 1979.

Although the actual numbers of persons reported arrested rose in 1980, the ratios of adults:juveniles and males:females remained similar to those found in previous years. Of the 28,329 arrests reported by law enforcement agencies in 1980, 22 percent or 6,203 were arrests of persons under 18 years of age (juveniles), while the remaining 22,126 were arrests of adults as seen in Table XII.

TABLE XII

Adults and Juveniles Arrested in North Dakota
1977-1980

Year	Adults	Juveniles	Total
1977	16,915 (74%)	5,887 (26%)	22,802
1978	17,500 (74%)	6,050 (26%)	23,550
1979	18,981 (74%)	6,707 (26%)	25,688
1980	22,126 (78%)	6,203 (22%)	28,329

Only 17 percent (4,872) of total arrests in 1980 were female, the remaining 83 percent (23,457) being male. Males represented 85 percent (18,802) of total adult arrests reported in 1980 with females making up the remaining 15 percent (3,324) of adult arrests. Amongst the juveniles arrested, males again accounted for a larger majority with 75 percent (4,655 arrests) while 1,548 female juveniles were reported

* [illegible] persons such as bicycle violations, drunk tanks, etc. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

arrested for a 25 percent share of total juvenile arrests as seen in Figure XX.

FIGURE XX

Persons Arrested, by Sex
North Dakota, 1980

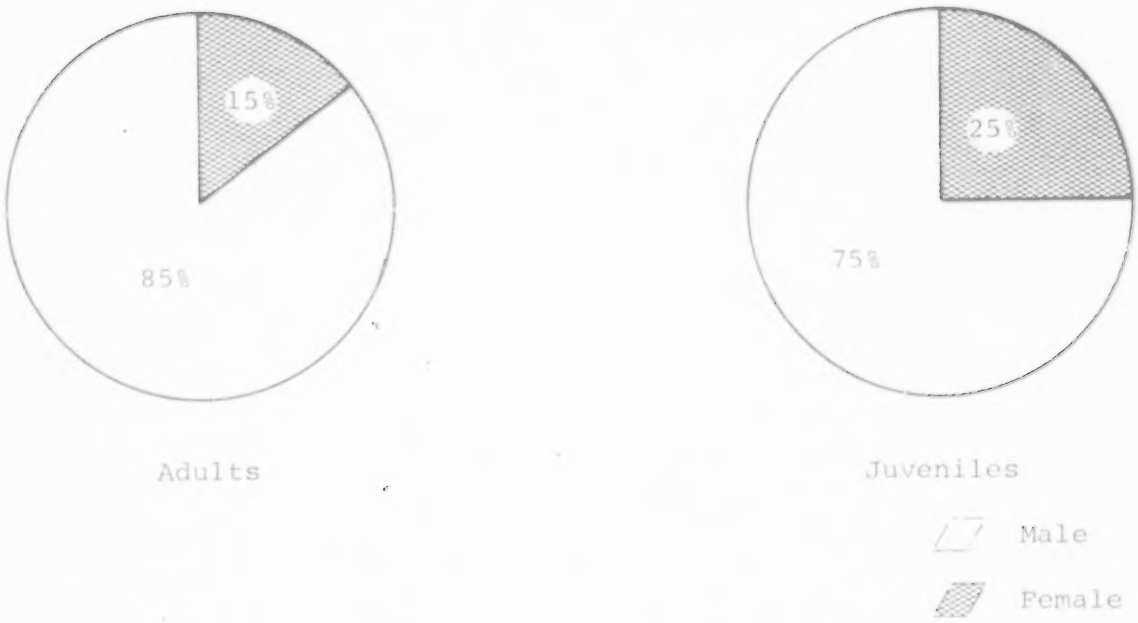


Table XIII presents a further breakdown of arrests in North Dakota by age and by offense for 1980. The majority of arrests, 12,771 or 45 percent, were of persons aged 18-24. This age category has accounted for 40-45% of reported arrests for each of the four years for which data is available.

Only 3,963 (14 percent) of the total 28,329 reported arrests were arrests for index offenses. The other 24,366 arrests were in connection with non-index crimes. The 12,187 arrests for DWI and Liquor Law Violations accounted for 50 percent of arrests for non-index crimes and 43 percent of all reported arrests.

TABLE XIII

Persons Arrested by Age and Offense
North Dakota, 1980

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Table XIV reviews total North Dakota arrests in 1980 broken out by race. Over 90 percent of persons arrested were white with just under 7 percent recorded as American Indian.* Although the actual numbers of arrests increased, the percentages in the racial breakdown remained relatively constant throughout the four years of the data base.

TABLE XIV

North Dakota Arrests by Race, 1980

Race	Adults	Juveniles	Total	
			Number	Percent
White	20,429	5,861	26,290	92.8%
Negro	106	23	129	0.5%
American Indian	1,565	311	1,876	6.6%
Other	26	8	34	0.1%
			28,329	100.0%

PROPERTY LOST

TO CRIME

Property loss to crime continues to grow. Table XV lists the dollar value of reported property losses and recoveries statewide and the percentage of recovery annually.

TABLE XV

1980 Property Losses to Crime: North Dakota

Year	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percent Recovered
1977	$ 4,647,442	$ 2,181,163	47
1978	5,969,383	2,790,073	48
1979	7,053,153	3,568,907	51
1980	8,773,753	3,992,838	45

Table XVI provides a breakdown of value of reported stolen and recovered property statewide by type of property for 1980.

TABLE XVI

Property Stolen and Recovered
North Dakota, 1980

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Table XVII presents value of stolen property by offense type. This table also shows the average dollar value per offense.

TABLE XVII

Value of Property Stolen, by Offense
North Dakota, 1980

Offense Type	Number of Offenses	Dollar Value of Stolen Property	Average Dollar Value per Offense
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	8	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Forcible Rape	48	276.00	5.75
Robbery			
Highway	12	2,197.00	199.75
Commercial House	8	441.00	55.13
Gas or Service Station	3	382.00	127.34
Chain Store	2	1,040.00	416.20
Residence	5	1,650.00	330.00
Bank	7	9,242.00	1,346.40
Miscellaneous	10	1,643.00	364.40
Total Robbery	47	20,785.00	419.70
Burglary			
Residence			
Night	846	401,696.00	621.82
Day	261	56,814.00	194.90
Unknown	802	84,144.00	180.62
Total Residence	1,909	542,654.00	291.11
Non-Residence			
Night	1,198	486,534.00	405.78
Day	58	11,671.00	201.22
Unknown	409	162,290.00	396.79
Total Non-Residence	1,666	660,495.00	396.46
Total Burglary	3,575	1,492,348.00	469.97
Larceny/Theft			
Pocket-Picking	19	2,307.00	121.42
Purse-Snatching	127	10,883.00	85.70
Shoplifting	1,425	49,141.00	34.48
From Motor Vehicles	2,235	648,217.00	290.03
Motor Parts and Accessories	2,837	480,229.00	169.27
Bicycles	2,476	234,840.00	94.85
From Buildings	2,358	823,390.00	349.19
From Coin-Operated Machines	157	20,996.00	133.74
All Other	2,974	1,521,259.00	511.52
Total Larceny/Theft	14,608	3,791,262.00	259.51
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,166	2,477,479.00	2,982.40
GRAND TOTAL	19,324	$ 8,781,957.00	$ 454.46

NOTE: In some categories, not all reported incidents are included due to missing data, therefore numbers of offenses may not agree with totals seen in earlier tables.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Forms used by Reporting Jurisdictions in the UCR Program

12-95a (REV. 8-26-75)
FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 43-R0001

RETURN A - MONTHLY RETURN OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FORWARD BY 7TH DAY AFTER CLOSE OF MONTH TO

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	DATA ENTRY	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (score attempts as aggravated assaults)	11					
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	17					
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	20					
a. RAPE BY FORCE	21					
b. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT FORCIBLE RAPE	23					
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	30					
a. FIREARM	31					
b. KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	32					
c. OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	33					
d. STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FISTS, FEET ETC.)	34					
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	40					
a. FIREARM	41					
b. KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	42					
c. OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	43					
d. HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC. - AGGRAVATED INJURY	44					
e. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE, NOT AGGRAVATED	45					
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	50					
a. FORCIBLE ENTRY	51					
b. UNLAWFUL ENTRY - NO FORCE	52					
c. ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY	53					
6. LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT)	60					
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70					
a. AUTOS	71					
b. TRUCKS AND BUSES	72					
c. OTHER VEHICLES	73					
GRAND TOTAL	77					

80	NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED THIS MONTH		
NUMBER OF OFFICERS KILLED			NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSAULTED
BY FELONIOUS ACTS	BY ACCIDENTAL OR NEGLIGENT ACTS		

SUBMIT COMPLETED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED FORM IF ANY OFFICER WAS ASSAULTED OR KILLED THIS MONTH

DATE

PREPARED BY TITLE

CHIEF, COMMISSIONER, SHERIFF, OR SUPERINTENDENT

▼

MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT | AGENCY IDENTIFIER | POPULATION

◀

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE	
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AGENCY AND STATE

STATE COPY

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

18 years of age and over

| CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES | SEX | AGE | | |

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED, under 18 years of age

(Include those released without having been formally charged)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		SEX	AGE						Total Under 18	RACE					
			10 and Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Other
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male													
		Female													
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	Male													
		Female													
Forcible Rape	02	Male													
		Female													
Robbery	03	Male													
		Female													
Aggravated Assault (Return A-Adult)	04	Male													
		Female													
Burglary-Breaking or Entering	05	Male													
		Female													
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	Male													
		Female													
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	Male													
		Female													
Other Assaults (Return A-Adult)	08	Male													
		Female													
Arson	09	Male													
		Female													
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	Male													
		Female													
Fraud	11	Male													
		Female													
Embezzlement	12	Male													
		Female													
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	Male													
		Female													
Vandalism	14	Male													
		Female													
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	Male													
		Female													
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	Male													
		Female													
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	Male													
		Female													
Drug Abuse Violations	Grand Total	Male													
		Female													
(1) Sale, Manufacturing	Subtotal	Male													
	18a	Female													
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	a	Male													
		Female													
Marijuana	b	Male													
		Female													
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	c	Male													
		Female													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	d	Male													
		Female													
(2) Possession	Subtotal	Male													
	18b	Female													
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	e	Male													
		Female													
Marijuana	f	Male													
		Female													
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	g	Male													
		Female													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	h	Male													
		Female													
Gambling	Total	Male													
	19	Female													
Bookmaking (House and Sport Book)	a	Male													
		Female													
Numbers and Lottery	b	Male													
		Female													
All Other Gambling	c	Male													
		Female													
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male													
		Female													
Driving Under The Influence	21	Male													
		Female													
Liquor Laws	22	Male													
		Female													
Drunkenness	23	Male													
		Female													
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male													
		Female													
Vagrancy	25	Male													
		Female													
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male													
		Female													
Suspicion	27	Male													
		Female													
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	28	Male													
		Female													
Run-Aways	29	Male													
		Female													

APPENDIX B

Offense Definitions

OFFENSES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into two groupings designated as Part I and Part II crimes. Information on the number of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, the number cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Arrest data are reported for Part I and Part II offenses. The Crime Index is composed of offenses 1-7 with the exception as noted in 1. below.

NOTE: The classifications of these offenses for UCR reporting purposes are based on law enforcement investigation as opposed to determination by a court, medical examiner, jury, or other judicial hearing.

Part I offenses are as follows:

1. Criminal homicide. -- a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Excludes traffic fatalities. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

2. Forcible rape. -- The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

3. Robbery. -- The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

4. Aggravated assault. -- An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

5. Burglary--breaking or entering. -- The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft). -- The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

7. Motor vehicle theft. -- The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

8. Arson. -- Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

The Part II offenses are:

9. Other assaults (simple). -- Assaults or attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

10. Forgery and counterfeiting. -- Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Attempts are included.

11. Fraud. -- Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are larceny by bailee and bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. Embezzlement. -- Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing. -- Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

14. Vandalism. -- Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private

property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

15. Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. -- All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

16. Prostitution and commercialized vice. -- Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

17. Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice). -- Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like. Attempts are included.

18. Drug abuse violations. -- State and local offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

19. Gambling. -- Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

20. Offenses against the family and children. -- Non-support, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

21. Driving under the influence. -- Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

22. Liquor laws. -- State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (offense 23) and "driving under the influence" (offense 21). Federal violations are excluded.

23. Drunkenness. -- Drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence" (offense 21).

24. Disorderly conduct. -- Breach of the peace.

25. Vagrancy. -- Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

26. All other offenses. -- All violations of state or local laws, except offenses 1-25 and traffic offenses.

27. Suspicion. -- No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

28. Curfew and loitering laws. -- Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

29. Runaways. -- Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

APPENDIX C

POPULATION

The following population data was obtained from preliminary 1980 census estimates and was used in the calculations throughout this report.

Adams County	3,300
Barnes County	6,100
Valley City	7,800
County Total	13,900
Benson County	7,900
Billings County	1,100
Bottineau County	9,200
Bowman County	2,100
Bowman	2,100
County Total	4,200
Burke County	3,800
Burleigh County	10,300
Bismarck	44,500
County Total	54,800
Cass County	17,100
Fargo	61,300
West Fargo	10,000
County Total	88,400
Cavalier County	5,300
Langdon	2,300
County Total	7,600
Dickey County	5,200
Ellendale	2,000
County Total	7,200
Divide County	3,500
Dunn County	4,600
Eddy County	3,600
Emmons County	5,800
Foster County	2,000
Carrington	2,600
County Total	4,600
Golden Valley County	2,400
Grand Forks County	22,300
Grand Forks	43,800
County Total	66,100
Grant County	4,300
Griggs County	3,700
Hettinger County	4,300
Kidder County	3,900
LaMoure County	6,500
Logan County	3,500
McHenry County	7,900
McIntosh County	4,800
McKenzie County	5,000
Watford City	2,100
County Total	7,100
McLean County	12,400
Mercer County	9,400
Morton County	9,600
Mandan	15,400
County Total	25,000
Mountrail County	6,400
New Town	1,300
County Total	7,700
Nelson County	5,200
Oliver County	2,500
Pembina County	10,400
Pierce County	2,900
Rugby	3,300
County Total	6,200
Ramsey County	5,600
Devils Lake	7,400
County Total	13,000
Ransom County	4,400
Lisbon	2,300
County Total	6,700
Renville County	3,600
Richland County	10,100
Wahpeton	9,100
County Total	19,200
Rolette County	12,200
Sargent	5,500
Sheridan County	2,800
Sioux County	3,600
Slope County	1,200
Stark County	7,800
Dickinson	15,900
County Total	23,700
Steele County	3,100
Stutsman County	7,900
Jamestown	16,300
County Total	24,200
Towner County	4,000
Traill County	5,700
Hillsboro	1,600
Mayville	2,300
County Total	9,600
Walsh County	10,100
Grafton	5,300
Ward County	25,400
Minot	32,900
County Total	58,300
Wells County	4,500
Harvey	2,500
County Total	7,000
Williams County	8,900
Williston	13,400
County Total	22,300

Statewide.....652,200

APPENDIX D

Index Offenses by Jurisdiction

1980 Index Crime Rates
by Offense and Reporting Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Adams County	27 818.2		1 30.3		1 30.3	10 303.0	14 424.2	1 30.3
Barnes County	72 1180.3				1 16.4	10 163.9	56 918.0	5 82.0
Valley City	201 2576.9				2 25.6	17 217.9	176 2256.4	6 76.9
County Total	273 1964.0				3 21.6	27 194.2	232 1669.1	11 79.1
Benson County	57 721.5					16 202.5	41 519.0	
Billings County	14 1272.7				1 90.9	5 454.5	7 636.4	1 90.9
Bottineau County	208 2260.9				1 10.9	65 706.5	131 1423.9	11 119.6
Bowman County	31 1476.2				1 47.6	4 190.5	25 1190.5	1 47.6
Bowman	104 4952.4			1 47.6		10 476.2	85 4047.6	8 381.0
County Total	135 3214.3			1 23.8	1 23.8	14 333.3	110 2619.0	9 214.3
Burke County	34 894.7				1 26.3	21 552.6	10 263.2	2 52.6
Burleigh County	179 1737.9		2 19.4		4 38.8	13 126.2	156 1514.6	4 38.8

Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
	2538	1	3	5	8	390	2013	118
Bismarck	5703.4	2.2	6.7	11.2	18.0	876.4	4523.6	265.2
	2717	1	5	5	12	403	2169	122
County Total	4958.0	1.8	9.1	9.1	21.9	735.4	3958.0	222.6
	322		3	1	21	58	210	29
Cass County	1883.0		17.5	5.8	122.8	339.2	1228.1	169.6
	3419	1	17	18	29	409	2680	265
Fargo	5577.5	1.6	27.7	29.4	47.3	667.2	4371.9	432.3
	475	1	1	2	10	97	330	34
West Fargo	4750.0	1.0	1.0	20.0	100.0	970.0	3300.0	340.0
	4216	2	21	21	60	564	3220	328
County Total	4769.2	2.3	23.8	23.8	67.9	638.0	3642.5	371.0
	96	1			1	23	67	4
Cavalier County	1811.3	18.9			18.9	434.0	1264.2	75.5
	84		1		5	12	57	9
Langdon	3652.2		43.5		217.4	521.7	2478.3	391.3
	180	1	1		6	35	124	13
County Total	2368.4	13.2	13.2		78.9	460.5	1631.6	171.1
	89				1	26	60	2
Dickey County	1711.5				19.2	500.0	1153.8	38.5
	50					25	25	
Ellendale	2500.0					1250.0	1250.0	
	139				1	51	85	2
County Total	1930.6				13.9	708.3	1180.6	27.8
	23					15	7	1
Divide County	657.1					428.6	200.0	28.6

Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Dunn County	51 1108.7				2 43.5	6 130.4	34 739.1	9 195.7
Eddy County	42 1166.7					15 416.7	25 694.4	2 55.6
Emmons County	58 1000.0					18 310.3	35 603.4	5 86.2
Foster County	14 700.0					5 250.0	8 400.0	1 50.0
Carrington	61 2346.2			1 38.5		12 461.5	45 1730.8	3 115.4
County Total	75 1630.4			1 21.7		17 369.6	53 1152.2	4 87.0
Golden Valley County	49 2041.7				3 125.0	22 916.7	13 541.7	11 458.3
Grand Forks County	128 565.0		2 9.0		3 13.5	26 112.1	90 399.1	7 31.4
Grand Forks	2451 5593.6		8 18.3	7 16.0	26 59.4	383 874.4	1887 4305.9	140 319.6
County Total	2576 3897.1		10 15.1	7 10.6	29 43.9	408 617.2	1975 2987.9	147 222.4
Grant County	65 1511.6		1 23.1			11 255.8	52 1209.3	1 23.3
Griggs County	49 1324.3					22 594.6	27 729.7	
Hettinger County	19 441.9				1 23.3	10 232.6	8 186.0	

Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Kidder County	54 1307.7					11 256.4	38 923.1	5 128.2
LaMoure County	42 646.2		1 15.4			15 230.8	22 338.5	4 61.5
Logan County	23 657.1					4 114.3	17 485.7	2 57.1
McHenry County	8 101.3		1 12.7			1 12.7	3 38.0	3 38.0
McIntosh County	49 1020.8					13 270.8	36 750.0	
McKenzie County	95 1900.0		1 20.0		2 40.0	18 360.0	65 1300.0	9 180.0
Watford City	114 5428.6		1 47.6	1 47.6	7 333.3	24 1142.9	73 3476.2	8 381.0
County Total	209 2943.7		2 28.2	1 14.1	9 126.6	42 591.5	138 1943.7	17 239.4
McLean County	195 1572.6				6 48.4	42 338.7	140 1129.0	7 56.5
Mercer County	102 1085.1				5 53.2	13 138.3	81 861.7	3 31.9
Morton County	106 1104.2				4 41.7	22 229.2	67 697.9	13 135.4
Mandan	745 4837.7			1 6.5	19 123.4	136 883.1	561 3642.9	28 181.8
County Total	851 3404.0			1 4.0	23 92.0	158 632.0	628 2512.0	41 164.0

Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Mountrail County	82 1281.3				2 31.3	26 406.3	49 765.6	5 78.1
New Town	41 3153.8	1 76.9			2 153.8	10 769.2	27 2076.9	1 76.9
County Total	123 1597.4	1 13.0			4 51.9	36 467.5	76 987.0	6 77.9
Nelson County	54 1038.5					17 326.9	28 538.5	9 173.1
Oliver County	25 1000.0					4 160.0	21 840.0	
Pembina County	200 1923.1		1 9.6	2 19.2	1 9.6	71 682.7	114 1096.2	11 105.8
Pierce County	21 724.1				2 69.0	3 103.4	14 482.8	2 69.0
Rugby	9 272.7					3 90.9	3 90.9	3 90.9
County Total	30 483.9				2 32.3	6 96.8	17 274.2	5 80.6
Ramsey County	125 2232.1					27 482.1	88 1571.4	10 178.6
Devils Lake	657 8878.4		1 13.5			70 945.9	554 7486.5	32 432.4
County Total	782 6015.4		1 7.7			97 746.2	642 4938.5	42 323.1
Ransom County	45 1022.7					4 90.9	37 840.9	4 90.9

Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Lisbon	28 1217.4				2 87.0	4 173.9	20 869.6	2 87.0
County Total	73 1089.6				2 29.9	8 119.4	57 850.7	6 89.6
Renville County	34 944.4					10 277.8	22 611.1	2 55.6
Richland County	105 1039.6			1 9.9	2 19.8	14 138.6	83 821.8	5 49.5
Wahpeton	413 4538.5		3 33.0		1 11.0	57 626.4	338 3714.3	14 153.8
County Total	518 2697.9		3 15.6	1 5.2	3 15.6	71 369.8	421 2192.7	19 99.0
Rolette County	192 1573.8	2 16.4	2 16.4		4 32.8	47 385.2	120 983.6	17 139.3
Sargent County	85 1545.5					9 163.6	72 1309.1	4 72.7
Sheridan County	41 1464.3				1 35.7	8 285.7	28 1000.0	4 142.9
Sioux County	22 611.1				1 27.8	10 277.8	8 222.2	3 83.3
Slope County	4 333.3		1 83.3		2 166.7	1 83.3		
Stark County	100 1282.1				1 12.8	25 320.5	66 846.2	8 102.6
Dickinson	915 5754.7		1 6.3	1 6.3	23 144.7	188 1182.4	654 4113.2	48 301.9

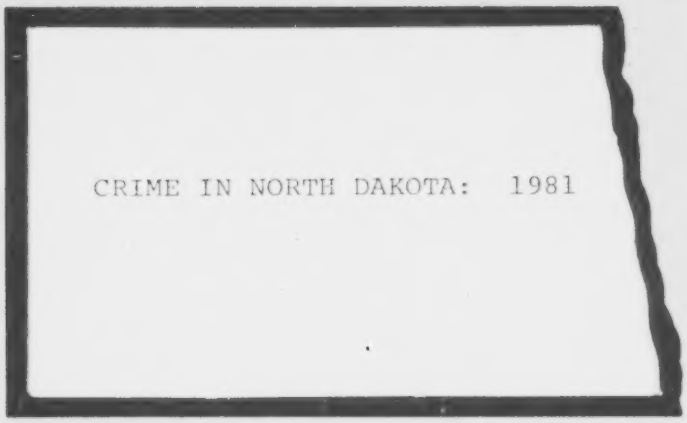
Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
	1015		1	1	24	213	720	56
County Total	4282.7		4.2	4.2	101.3	898.7	3038.0	236.3
	56				2	18	33	3
Stutsman County	708.9				25.3	227.8	417.7	38.0
	891			3	2	159	698	29
Jamestown	5466.3			18.4	12.3	975.5	4282.2	177.9
	947			3	4	177	731	32
County Total	3913.2			12.4	16.5	731.4	3020.7	132.2
	39			1		11	25	2
Towner County	975.0			25.0		275.0	625.0	50.0
	76					13	60	3
Traill County	1333.3					228.1	1052.6	52.6
	36					21	13	2
Hillsboro	2250.0					1312.5	812.5	125.0
	42					1	39	2
Mayville	1826.1					43.5	1695.7	87.0
	154					35	112	7
County Total	1604.2					364.6	1166.7	72.9
	40					20	16	4
Walsh County	396.0					198.0	158.4	39.6
	148				1	19	113	15
Grafton	2792.5				18.9	358.5	2132.1	283.0
	188				1	39	129	19
County Total	1220.8				6.5	253.2	837.7	123.4
	353		4		8	44	266	31
Ward County	1389.8		15.7		31.5	173.2	1047.2	122.0

Jurisdiction	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
	1277		2	5	6	123	1070	71
Minot	3881.5		6.1	15.2	18.2	373.9	3252.3	215.8
	1630		6	5	14	167	1336	102
County Total	2795.9		10.3	8.6	24.0	286.4	2291.6	175.0
	59					24	29	6
Wells County	1311.1					533.3	644.4	133.3
	46					6	38	2
Harvey	1840.0					240.0	1520.0	80.0
	105					30	67	8
County Total	1500.0					428.6	957.1	114.3
	166		2			29	113	22
Williams County	1865.2		22.5			325.8	1269.7	247.2
	360	1	2		2	35	285	35
Williston	2686.6	7.5	14.9		14.9	361.2	2126.9	261.2
	526	1	4		2	64	398	57
County Total	2358.7	4.5	17.9		9.0	287.0	1784.8	255.6
	19,324	8	62	50	230	3,184	14,617	1,173
STATEWIDE	2960.6	1.2	9.5	7.6	35.3	487.8	2239.5	179.7

Steel County did not report any crime during 1981.

NOTE: 1st row is actual number of offenses reported.
2nd row is the rate per 100,000 population.

7/21/82 S6060-1 (2)



Office of the Attorney General

Criminal Justice Training & Statistics Division

Robert O. Wefald
Attorney General

CRIME IN NORTH DAKOTA: 1981

A Summary of Uniform Crime Report Data

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May, 1982

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FOREWORD

North Dakota remains a great place to live in, particularly in terms of being the most crime free state in the nation. Our statistics for 1981 reflect but a slight increase over 1980. Not only do we have the fewest crimes in the nation, but we have the fewest number of people in prison and in jails.

This 1981 publication of the annual Uniform Crime Report, "Crime in North Dakota" represents the second in the series produced by the Criminal Justice Training and Statistics Division of the Office of the Attorney General. This report presents an overview of the nature and extent of crime in our state and counties. It contains the most complete and accurate information currently available concerning crime in North Dakota, including detailed analyses of the prevalence of different crimes, crime trends, arrests, and crime by area; in short, the nature, extent, and location of crime in the state.

This report not only addresses the informational needs of law enforcement agencies, planners, local governmental officials and legislators, but also should afford citizens an opportunity to assess the state's crime situation.

Special appreciation is extended to those members of the North Dakota criminal justice community whose voluntary efforts in providing the source data made this publication possible.

Finally, the gratitude of the people of North Dakota should be given to all of our law enforcement officers whose fine performance of duty has contributed significantly to keeping our state as the most crime free environment in America.

Robert O. Wefald
Attorney General
State of North Dakota

INTRODUCTION

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established in response to the need for timely, accurate, and reliable reporting of the number and nature of crimes. The data obtained through the UCR Program serve as a set of uniformly defined criminal statistics for inter-agency, interstate, or national comparisons.

Crime in North Dakota, 1981 is the result of a comprehensive analysis of the Uniform Crime Reports. It is intended to serve as a summary of statistics on crime in the counties and State of North Dakota; and to provide legislators, government administrators (state, county, and city), law enforcement officials, the judiciary, and the general public with the most complete, reliable information available on reported criminal activity in North Dakota.

Sincere appreciation is extended to the North Dakota Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police for their contribution to the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program; and to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for the use of the data they collected under the UCR Program.

Michael L. Hill, Director
Criminal Justice Training and
Statistics Division

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NORTH DAKOTA CRIME SUMMARY, 1981

-- There were 19,681 index offenses reported in 1980, an increase of only 1.8 percent over the 19,324 index offenses reported in 1980.

-- Violent index crime again totalled to only 2 percent of reported index crime with property crime accounting for the other 98 percent.

-- The index crime rate per 1,000 population was 30.18. The index crime rate rose just under 2 percent from 1980 to 1981.

-- North Dakota's index crime rate has consistently remained at less than one-half of the national rate throughout the past twelve years.

-- Eleven counties reported higher countywide index crime rates than the statewide average of 30.18 per 1,000 population. They are: Burleigh (47.96), Cass (47.40), Stutsman (47.27), Stark (46.46), Ramsey (43.46), Golden Valley (40.00), Grand Forks (38.82), Williams (37.94), McKenzie (35.92), Morton (33.72), and Ward (31.94).

-- While just over one-half of the state's population is "rural," the rural areas contributed only about one quarter of total reported index crime.

-- Larceny/thefts accounted for 75 percent of reported index crime with 14,858 offenses.

-- Just over 23 percent of total index crime was reported cleared in 1981, a slight increase over the 1980 clearance rate of 21 percent.

-- Law enforcement agencies reported 28,361 arrests in 1981, an arrest rate of 43 per 1,000 population. Twenty-two percent of arrests were persons aged under 18 years.

-- Forty-two percent (11,961) of all persons reported arrested were aged 18 to 24 years.

-- Over $8.5 million dollars worth of property was reported lost to crime in 1981 with 46 percent of that amount being recovered by law enforcement officials.

NORTH DAKOTA UCR PROGRAM

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program involves the collection, compilation, and analysis of crime and arrest statistics reported by the various local law enforcement agencies throughout the State. All 53 sheriffs' departments and the following police departments reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1981: Bismarck, Bowman, Carrington, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Ellendale, Fargo, Grafton, Grand Forks, Harvey, Hillsboro, Jamestown, Langdon, Lisbon, Mandan, Mayville, Minot, Rugby, Valley City, Wahpeton, Watford City, West Fargo, and Williston. In addition to the 76 agencies reporting directly, most smaller police departments report to their county sheriff's office for inclusion in that report. Any cities which contract for law enforcement services are accounted for in the report of the contractor agency, usually the county sheriff's department.

None of the several tribal law enforcement agencies reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1981, nor did the North Dakota Highway Patrol or the National Park Service.

The federal counterpart of the North Dakota UCR Program is the National UCR Program under the direction of the FBI. The UCR Program has been used nationally for many years and in North Dakota for several years to measure the extent, distribution, and fluctuation of crime through a crime index. The crime index is not an absolute measure, but rather an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in any given jurisdiction. The index is composed of seven crimes recognized as the most serious crimes in our society and the most frequently reported to law enforcement. The seven crimes are subclassified as follows to provide for comparison and contrast amongst types of crime:

Violent Crime:	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
	Rape
	Robbery
	Aggravated Assault
Property Crime:	Burglary
	Larceny
	Motor Vehicle Theft

Federally, a Modified Crime Index is also calculated. This includes arson as the fourth property crime and the eighth index offense. Data on arson is not included in this report, however a separate report on arson in North Dakota will be available later in the year following assessment of that data.

In the UCR Program, if multiple index offenses are committed, only the most serious is recorded. Prior to an offense

becoming recorded in the UCR Program, it must first be brought to the attention of local law enforcement officials and then must be reported by these local agencies to the UCR Program. Therefore, the UCR Program can only reflect crime indirectly in its reports as the statistics gathered in the Program are based on reported offenses only. No one can state precisely how much crime goes unreported each year. Reporting of crimes depends on several factors, including actual perception of an act as being a crime, the probability of loss of status for reporting (as in cases of rape), and the perceived probability of action on the part of the law enforcement agency contacted.

In 1981, the participating law enforcement agencies were responsible for completing their own crime reports and submitting them monthly to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.* Several types of data are gathered, including:

Offense Data -
- The number of known crime index offenses.
- Type and value of stolen property.
- Additional information on homicides and arsons.
- Law enforcement officers killed or assaulted.

Arrest and Clearance Data -
- Numbers and types of index offenses cleared.
- Numbers and types of index offenses cleared involving juveniles.
- Numbers of persons arrested by offense.
- Characteristics (age, sex, race) of persons arrested.

To allow for comparison among several geographic and/or jurisdictional areas with differing populations, or to allow comparison across time of an area undergoing population fluctuations, the UCR Program provides for the calculations of crime rates to remove any potential biases created by population differences. Since a rate relates the incidence of activity to population, it is possible to measure annual fluctuations in criminal activity by comparing rates of crime reported in any given year with those reported in other years. Federally, UCR crime index rates are calculated based on the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population. Since North Dakota is a rural state with a

*Samples of the forms used by local law enforcement agencies can be found in Appendix A.

relatively small population, this report will present crime rates per 1,000 population:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Known Offenses}}{\text{Population}} \times 1{,}000 = \text{Crime Rate per 1,000 population}$$

In order to directly compare the data presented here with data from other states or federal data, one would simply move the decimal point two places to the right to show the crime rate per 100,000 population as it is shown in those reports.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

There were 19,681 index offenses reported in 1981 in North Dakota. This represents an increase of only 1.8 percent over the 19,324 offenses reported in 1980, indicating at least a temporary leveling-off in the growth of reported incidents of crime following increases of approximately 15 percent in 1980 and 8 percent in 1979. There was an increase of 58 percent in the number of offenses reported from 1971 to 1981. In 1971 there were 12,440 crime index offenses reported in North Dakota while by 1981, this figure had risen to 19,681.

Since North Dakota's population also underwent a series of changes during this period, a year to year comparison of number of offenses does not necessarily produce a complete, accurate assessment of the changing level of crime in the 10 years since 1971. A rate of crime, based on population, is shown in Table I. Looking at that table, it becomes obvious that, although total numbers of offenses increased each year, the crime index rate did not always increase proportionately, since population also fluctuated.

TABLE I

Crime Index Offenses: Percent Change in Crime Rate
North Dakota, 1971-1981

Year	Population[1]	Crime Index Offenses Number	Rate[2]	Percent Change in Rate
1971	627,000	12,440[3]	19.84	
1972	631,000	12,563[3]	19.91	0.4
1973	632,000	13,302	21.05	5.7
1974	634,000	13,760	21.70	3.1
1975	638,000	14,841	23.26	7.2
1976	645,000	16,162	25.06	7.7
1977	649,000	16,205	24.97	-3.6
1978	651,000	15,595	23.96	-4.0
1979	652,000	17,931	27.50	14.8
1980	652,700	19,324	29.61	7.7
1981	652,200	19,681	30.18	1.9

[1] Population figures used here are newly revised annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census. These figures were revised using both the 1970 and 1980 Census counts.

[2] Rate is calculated as the number of crimes reported per 1,000 population. See section entitled "North Dakota UCR Program" at the beginning of this report for a more complete explanation.

[3] Prior to 1973, the larceny/theft category among the seven index crimes included only those offenses $50.00 and over. In 1973, this category was expanded to include all larceny theft without regard to dollar value. These figures have been adjusted to include an estimate of larceny/theft offenses under $50.00.

The largest increase since 1971 in the annual crime index rate in North Dakota occurred in 1979 with an increase of over 14 percent while the most substantial decrease showed in 1978. The reasons for these fluctuations cannot be pinpointed exactly. It is important to remember that these statistics reflect crime only indirectly as they are based on reported offenses. Some fluctuation may occur as a result of a change in the reporting habits of citizens and/or law enforcement agencies. Persons may be encouraged to report offenses through various prevention and awareness programs. Another potential variable in the relative accuracy of these data is the perceived probability of action on the part of law enforcement. Table II presents the annual index crime rates in terms of the percent of change (increase or decrease) between 1981 and each of the previous ten years. Although there has been some change in the state's crime index rate each year, it has consistently remained at only approximately one-half of the national crime rate.

TABLE II

Percent Change in Index Crime Rate
North Dakota, 1971-1981

Base Year	Crime Rate[1] During Base Year	Percent Change From Base Year to 1981[2]
1971	19.84	52%
1972	19.91	52
1973	21.05	43
1974	21.70	39
1975	23.26	30
1976	25.06	20
1977	24.97	21
1978	23.96	26
1979	27.50	10
1980	29.61	2
1981	30.18	

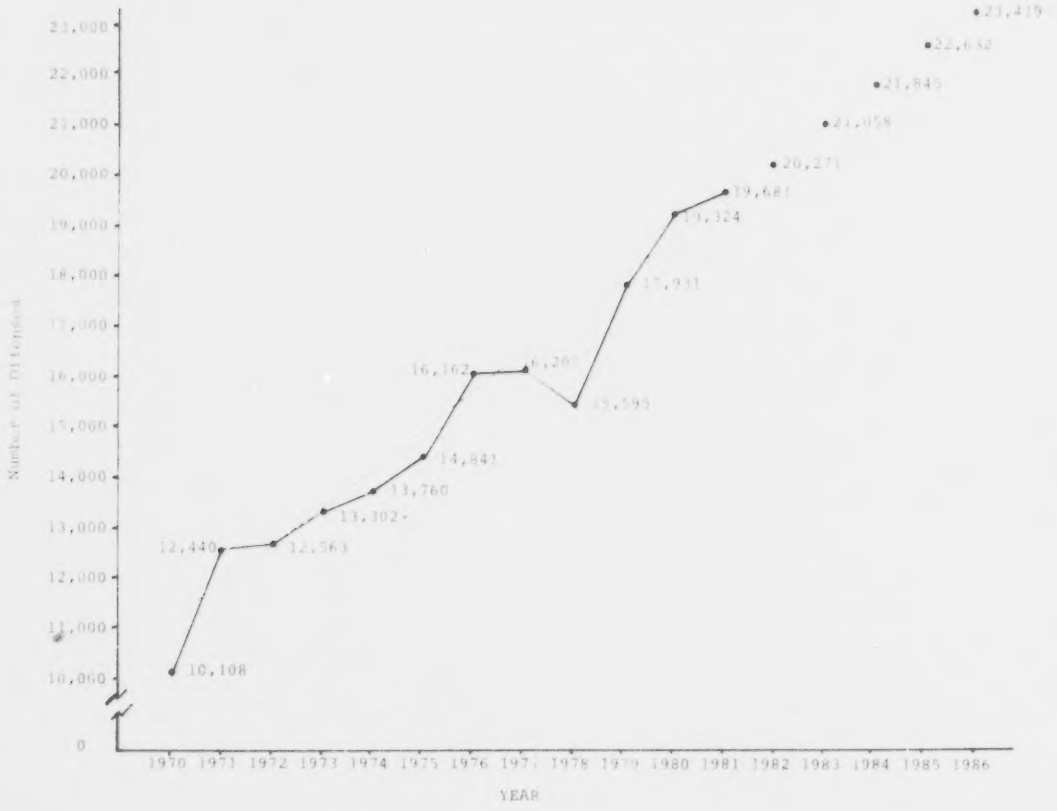
[1]Rate calculated per 1,000 population. For a complete explanation of crime rates, see section entitled "North Dakota UCR Program.

[2]Rounded to nearest whole percent.

Figure I presents a graph of a 12 year trend of reported index crimes in North Dakota (1970 through 1981). A five year projection was created using a least squares linear regression statistical technique. This technique smooths the data into a single straight line. The projections are designed to be used as indicators of a continuing trend rather than to predict the actual number of index crimes to occur in any given future year. Thus, while it is not expected that exactly 20,271 index offenses will be reported in 1982, a general increase in number of offenses reported can be expected.

FIGURE I

Index Crime in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



Another way to review the changes in the number of index offenses reported in North Dakota over the past several years utilizes an annual crime clock. This mode of display should not be construed to imply a regularity in the commission of crime but rather as an attempt to represent an annual ratio of crime to fixed crime intervals by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the index offenses.

FIGURE II

Crime Clock Display of Index Offenses
North Dakota, Selected Years

1971

1 index offense
every 42 minutes

1976

1 index offense
every 33 minutes

1981

1 index offense
every 27 minutes

For a discussion of crime by location see the section of this report entitled "Index Crimes by Contributor."

Property Crime and Violent Crime

Property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft) accounted for approximately 98 percent of total reported index crime in North Dakota in 1981 with the four violent index offenses (murder/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) making up the remaining 2 percent. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the past several years. The national ratio of violent crime to property crime has been 10:90 during this same time. North Dakota has not only maintained a crime rate of only approximately one-half of the national average, but also, within that lower rate, has maintained a smaller percentage of violent crime. The proportion of each index offense to the total number of reported index offenses in North Dakota in 1981 was:

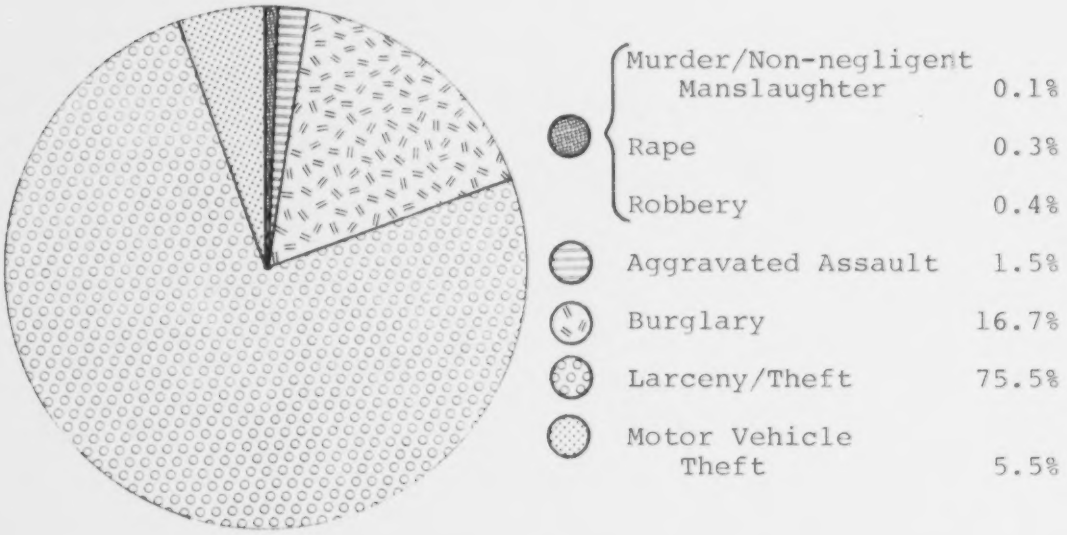
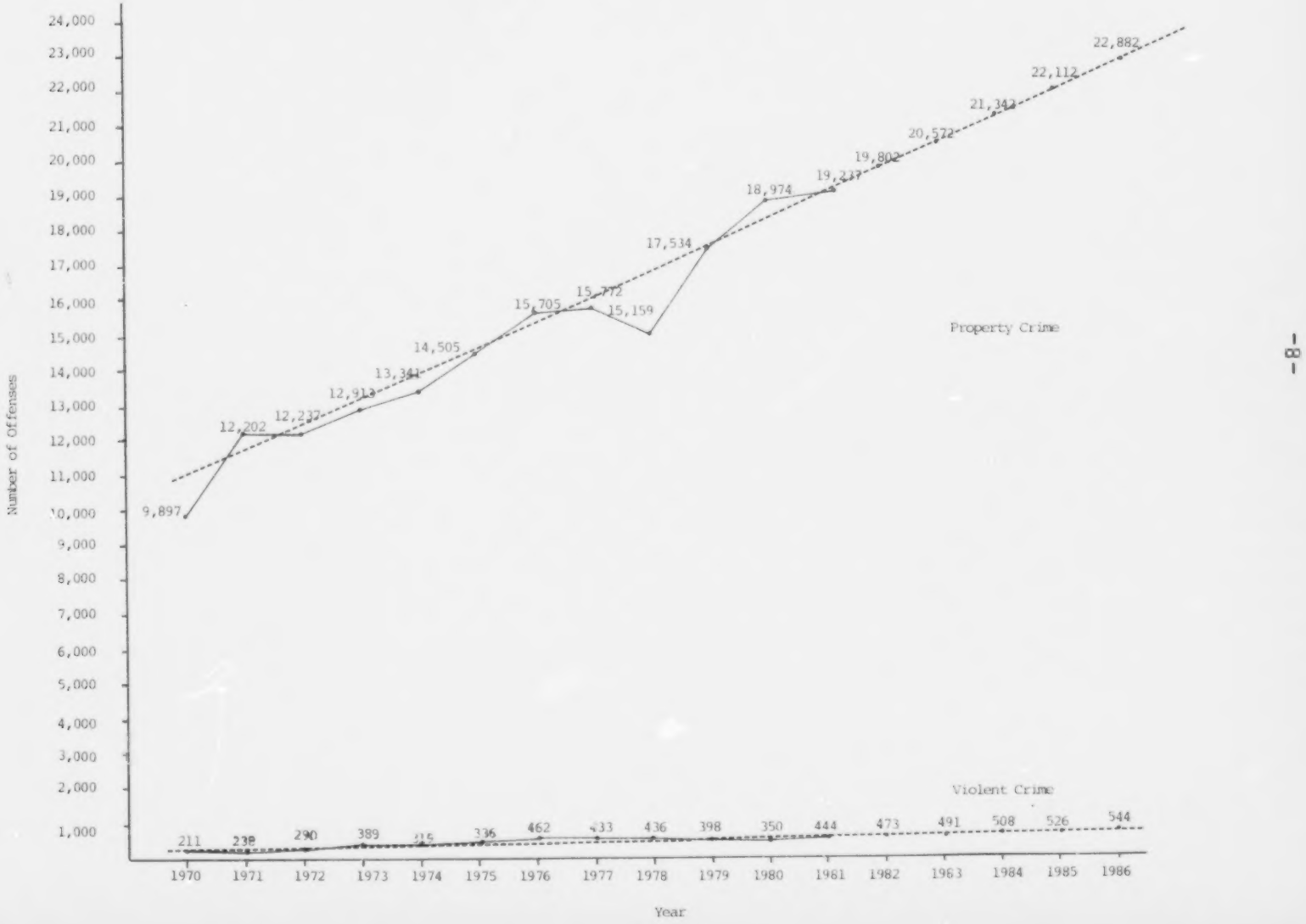


Figure III presents a graph showing actual numbers of reported violent and property index crimes annually for the past twelve years. As expected, property crime totals are much larger than the violent crime totals. This figure also shows projections for 1982 through 1986. Least squares linear regression was used to create the projection lines. Although both property and violent index crime are projected to continue to rise over the next several years, the increase should be rather gradual.

FIGURE III

Violent and Property Index Crime in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trends and Five Year Projections



The actual numbers of reported incidents of each of the seven crime index offenses are shown in Table III. Property crimes totaled to 19,237 offenses in 1981, a one percent increase over the 18,974 reported in 1980. Larceny/thefts accounted for 77 percent of the reported property crimes and 75 percent of all index crime with 14,858 incidents. The 3,295 burglaries reported statewide in 1981 amounted to 17 percent of the total property index offenses while the 1,084 motor vehicle thefts made up the remaining 6 percent of the property crime total.

There were 444 violent index offenses reported statewide in 1981, 94 more than in the previous year. The 287 aggravated assaults totaled to 65 percent of the reported violent index offenses but only 1.4 percent of all reported index crime. (As previously stated, all violent crime accounts for only about 2 percent of total reported index crime in North Dakota.) The 85 robberies made up 19 percent of reported violent index crime while the 57 reported rapes accounted for 13 percent. The remaining 3 percent of total reported violent crimes were murder/non-negligent manslaughter, of which 15 cases were reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1981.

TABLE III

Index Offenses Reported Statewide
by Offense
North Dakota, 1981

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	15
Rape	57
Robbery	85
Aggravated Assault	287
Violent Crime Subtotal	444
Burglary	3,295
Larceny/Theft	14,858
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,084
Property Crime Subtotal	19,237
Total Index Offenses	19,681

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter - Defined as the "willful killing of one human being by another"; these offenses do not include deaths caused by gross negligence but include all others which are not the result of physical illness, accident or suicide.

There were fifteen murders/non-negligent manslaughters reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1981. Table IV summarizes the circumstances of these crimes.

TABLE IV

Characteristics of Murders/Non-negligent Manslaughters
North Dakota, 1981

Location and Date of Incident	Victim(s) Age	Sex	Assailant(s) Age	Sex	Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
Williston Jan. 6	27	M	27	M	Shotgun	Acquaintance	Argument
Nelson Co. Jan. 18	22 25	F M	32	M	Shotgun	Wife Brother-in-law	Wife had left husband and was moving belongings out of house aided by her father and brother. Husband shot wife and brother-in-law then committed suicide
Sioux Co. Feb. 20	27	F	18	M	Knife	Aunt	Grudge against aunt
Grand Forks Co. Mar. 19	20	F	19	M	Hands-strangled	Acquaintance	Involved sexual activity following a party
Valley City Apr.	newborn infant	F	Unknown		Asphyxiation		Body found in wooded area with plastic bag. No identification
McLean Co. Aug. 7	44	M	41	F	Knife	Husband	Victim stabbed in sleep by wife
Rolette Co.* Sept. 26	48	F	52	M	Asphyxiated with pillow	Ex-wife	Victim divorced 6 months; had previously been threatened; husband then committed suicide
Ramsey Co. Oct. 1	68	M	Unknown		Handgun		Body found at rest area. Victim was from Hope, Minn.
McIntosh Co. Oct.	81	M	44	F	Rifle	Father	Daughter shot victim. Psychiatric evaluation ordered
Sioux Co. Nov. 12	41	M	15	F	Knife	Husband	Victim stabbed by wife during argument
Dickinson Nov.	51 7	F F	Unknown Unknown		Strangled with electrical cord		Victims strangled and sexually molested in a motel
Fargo Nov.	63	F	51	M	Shotgun	Girlfriend	Victim shot during quarrel
Devils Lake Dec. 22	20 19	M M	22	M	Handgun	Acquaintance Acquaintance	Fights and arguments preceded the shootings

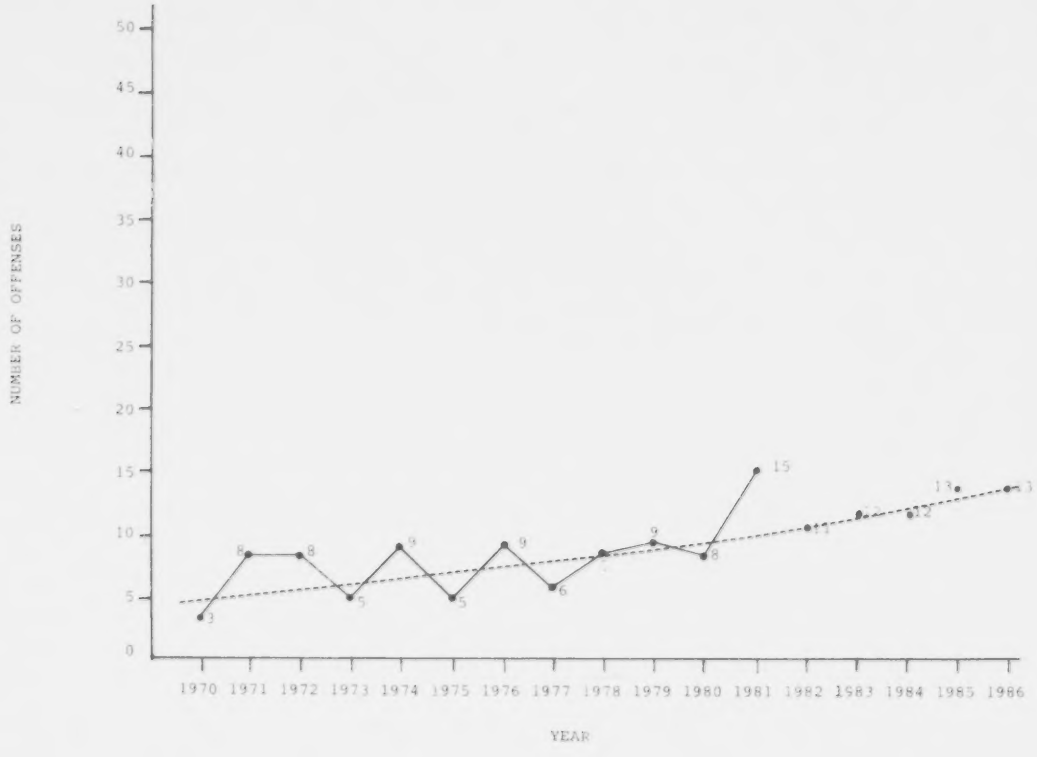
* This incident was not reported to the UCR PRogram and is therefore not included in the tallies throughout this report. The information recorded here was taken from media accounts.

The rate per 1,000 population for murder/non-negligent manslaughter in North Dakota was .02 in 1981 as compared with .01 in 1980. This means there were 1 and 2 of these types of offenses reported per 100,000 population in 1980 and 1981, respectively.

Figure V presents a twelve year trend and a five year projection for murder/non-negligent manslaughter in North Dakota. The projections were calculated using a least squares linear regression statistical technique. They are not intended to predict the actual number of homicides in any given year, but rather to merely establish a general continuing trend of a slight increase in numbers of these offenses over the next several years.

FIGURE IV

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter in
North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



See Appendix D for information about murder/non-negligent manslaughter by reporting jurisdiction. For information on arrests and clearances concerning these offenses see the sections of this report under these titles.

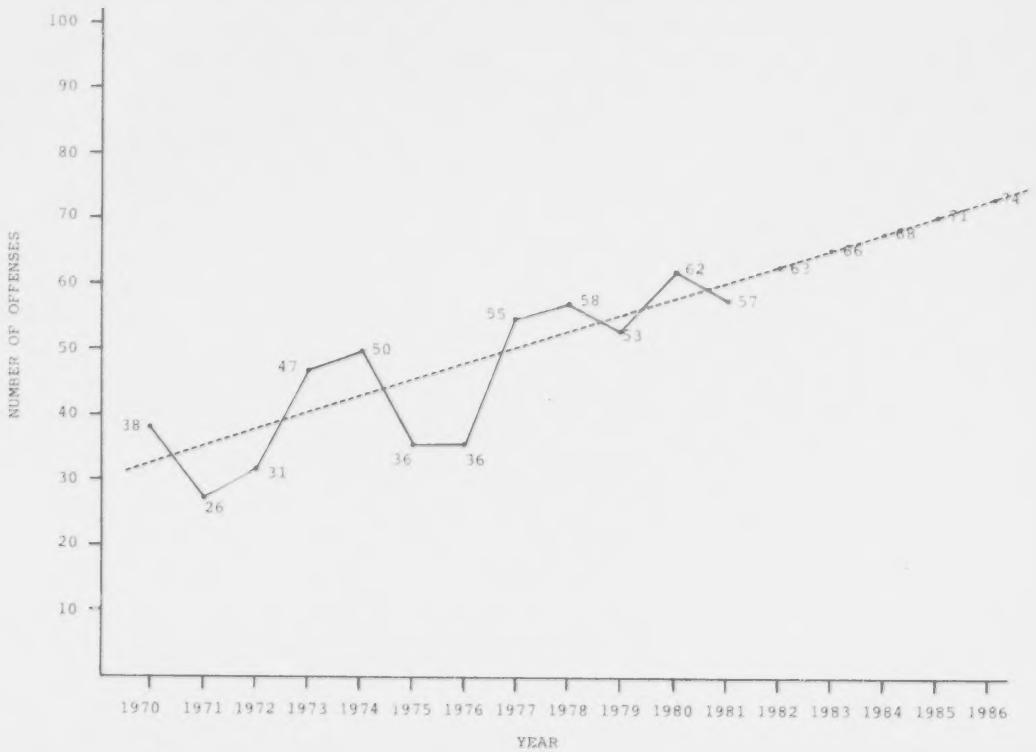
Forcible Rape - The UCR Program defines forcible rape as the "carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included. Carnal abuse, rape without force (statutory rape) and other sex offenses are not included.

There were 57 forcible rape incidents reported in North Dakota in 1981, a decrease from the 62 reported in 1980. Rape was the only one of the violent index offenses to show a decrease in number of incidents reported. Sixty-three percent (36 incidents) were rapes by force while the remaining 21 incidents were reported as assaults with intent to rape.

Figure V is a graph showing the actual number of reported rapes annually from 1970 through 1981 and projections for 1982 through 1986. The projections were calculated using a least squares linear regression statistical technique. These projections are not intended to predict actual numbers of offenses to occur in any given year, but rather to indicate a continuing trend. A continued gradually rising trend is projected.

FIGURE V

Rape in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



Rape is recognized as one of the most under-reported of all index offenses, primarily because of the victims' fear of their assailants and their embarrassment over the incidents. It is difficult to establish a rate of occurrence for forcible rape since due to societal constraints the number of unreported incidents may be as great or greater in any given year than the number of reported offenses.

Since by UCR definition the victims of rape are always female, a rate of occurrence for reported rapes is calculated based only on the female population. The revised 1980 census for North Dakota reported 652,200 persons. The number of females living in the state was estimated by halving this figure, giving an at-risk population of 326,100 females. There were .2 rapes reported per 1000 females, or 20 rapes per 100,000 females in 1981, as compared with 19 reported per 100,000 population in 1980 in the state. The FBI's nationwide UCR statistics reported a rate for rape of 36 per 100,000 females in 1980.

There was a total of $1,057 of property reported stolen in connection with rapes. The section of this report entitled "Property Loss to Crime" provides additional information and comparisons with losses due to other offense types.

Twenty-eight of the 57 reported rapes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 1981 for a clearance rate of 49 percent. In 1980, 32 of the 62 reported incidents were cleared for a rate of 52 percent. There were 25 arrests reported for rape in 1981. Five of these were arrests of juveniles, and the other 20 were of adult males. More information on arrests and clearances is available in the sections of this report so entitled.

Statewide, reported rapes accounted for only 0.3 percent of total index crime and only 13 percent of reported violent index crime. The only offense-type to hold a smaller percentage of reported index crime was murder/non-negligent manslaughter.

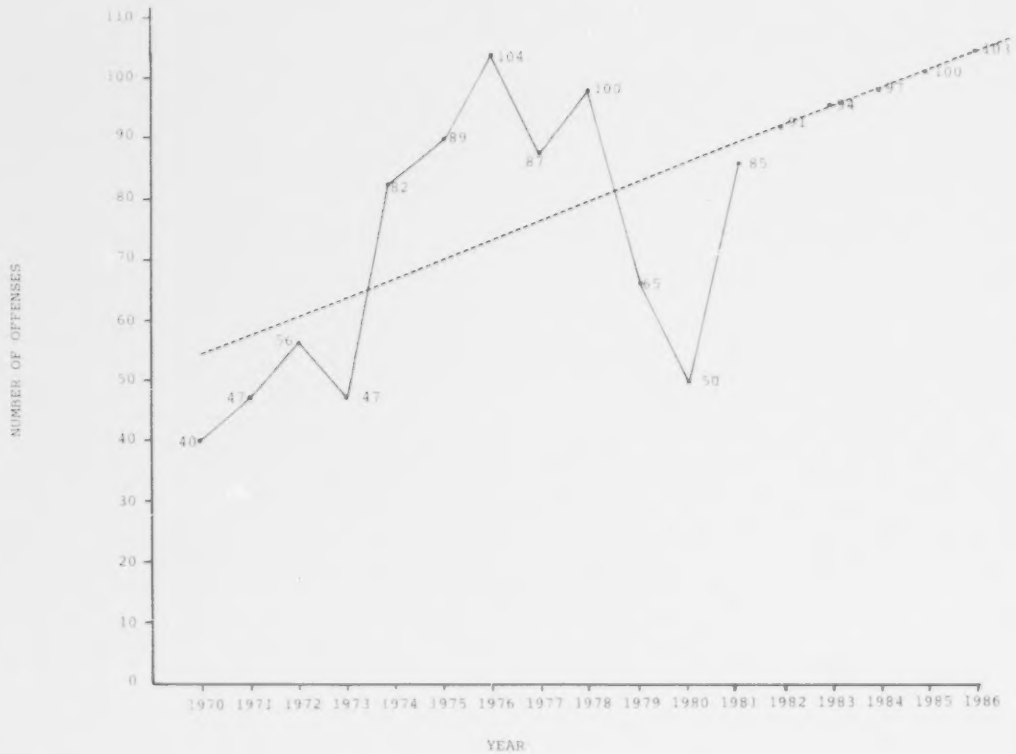
Predictably, most reported rapes occurred in the more populated cities and their surrounding counties. For information on the number and rates of rapes reported by any specific jurisdiction, see Appendix D, 'Index Offenses by Jurisdiction".

Robbery - Defined as "the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force or violence, and/or putting the victim into a state of fear."

As with each of the violent index offense categories in North Dakota, the actual number of robberies reported is comparatively low. Figure VI graphs the actual number of robberies reported in the state annually from 1970 through 1981. There were 85 robberies reported in 1981 as compared with 50 in 1980 and 40 in 1970. A five year projection, shown in Figure VI, for 1982 through 1986 shows a continued rising trend for robbery, although robberies are predicted to rise to only about the 1976 level. The projections were calculated using linear regression.

FIGURE VI

Robbery in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



The UCR Program categorizes robberies both by type of weapon used and by type of victim (i.e., individual, commercial, household, etc.). Table V provides a breakdown of reported robberies by type of weapon. Nearly one-half of the 85 reported robberies involved the use of hands, fists, etc., as weapons and approximately another one-quarter involved the use of firearms. In both 1980 and 1979 the personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) also accounted for over 40 percent of weapons used in robberies, with firearms over 35 percent in both years. Nationally, the breakdown by type of weapon used in robberies also shows personal weapons as the largest category followed by firearms.

TABLE V

Robbery by Type of Weapon Used
North Dakota, 1981

Type of Weapon	Number of Reported Incidents	Percent of Total Reported Robbery Offenses
Firearm	25	29%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	13	16%
Hands, Fists, etc.	40	47%
Other Weapons	7	8%

The robbery rate was .13 per 1,000 persons or 13 per 100,000 population in North Dakota in 1981 as compared with 7.6 per 100,000 population in 1980. Nationally, the 1980 rate was 243 per 100,000 inhabitants. See Appendix D for individual jurisdictions' robbery rates.

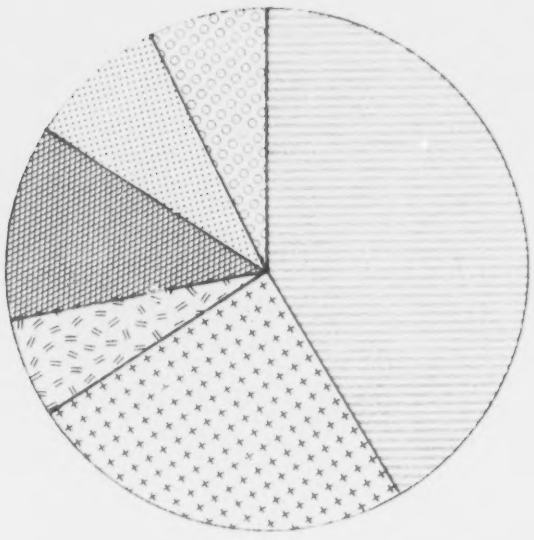
The clearance rate for robberies went from 44 percent in 1980 to 29 percent in 1981. As stated previously, the number of reported robberies rose during this time. There were 25 incidents of robberies cleared by arrest in 1981 as compared to 22 incidents cleared in 1980. For information comparing clearance rates for robbery with those of other index offenses, see the section of this report entitled, "Clearances."

There were 32 arrests reported for robbery in North Dakota in 1981; 25 males and 7 females. Twenty-three of the 32 persons were adults while the other 9 were under 18 years of age. For further information on arrests for robbery as compared with other offenses, see "Arrests" in this report.

Figure VII presents a breakdown of reported robberies by type of victim. Forty percent (34 incidents) of reported robberies were highway/street (i.e., the individual "stick up"). Nearly one-quarter were of commercial houses with the rest being divided among several categories.

FIGURE VII

Robbery by Type of Victim
North Dakota, 1981



Type of Robbery	Number of Incidents	Percent of Total Reported Robberies
Highway/ Street	34	40%
Commercial House	20	24
Gas Station	5	6
Chain Store	10	12
Residence	8	9
Miscellaneous	7	8

The value of property reported taken in robberies in North Dakota in 1981 was $357,379. Only $20,786 was reported taken by robbery in 1980. Nationally, the value of property stolen during robberies was estimated at $333 million. See section on Property Loss for further information.

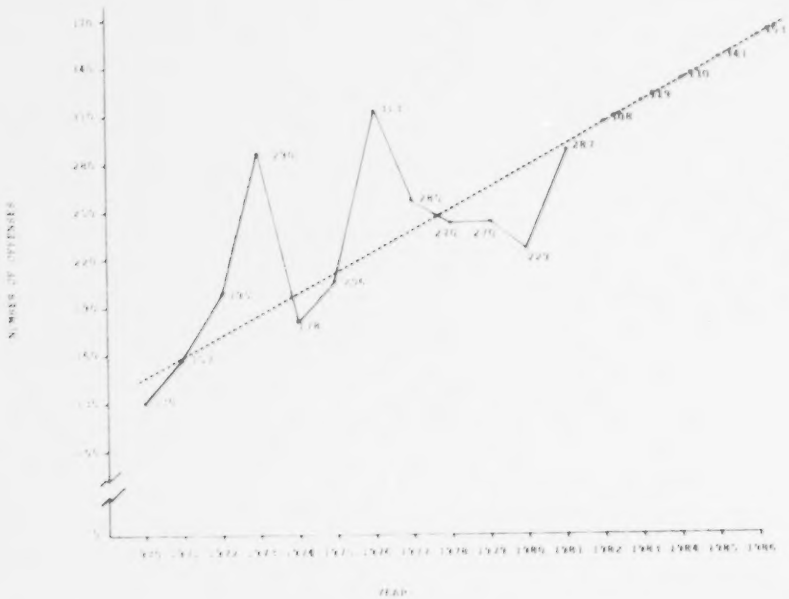
Aggravated Assault - The UCR Program defines aggravated assault as "any unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury." This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

There were 287 aggravated assaults reported in North Dakota in 1981; up from 229 in 1980. The aggravated assault rate was .44 per 1,000 individuals or 44 per 100,000 population in North Dakota in 1981 as compared with 35 per 100,000 in 1980. Nationally, the aggravated assault rate in 1980 was 291 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Figure VIII illustrates the generally rising trend created by graphing actual numbers of aggravated assaults reported annually from 1970 through 1981. A trend for 1981 through 1986 was projected using least squares linear regression. As explained previously, the techinque smooths the data into a straight line. It should be interpreted only as indicating a trend, as a greater or lesser number of offenses than indicated may occur in any given year.

FIGURE VIII

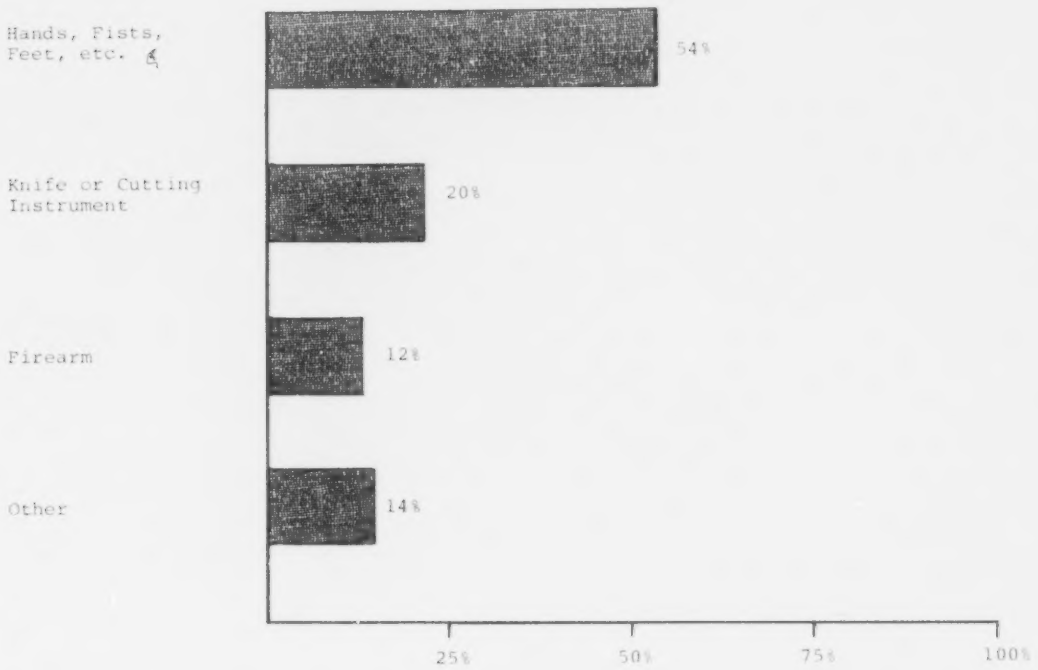
Aggravated Assault in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



Assaults are characterized by type of weapon in Figure IX. Over one-half of all reported aggravated assaults in North Dakota in 1981 involved the use of hands, fists, feet, etc., as the weapon. Knives or cutting instruments were the next most frequently reported weapon with 20 percent of reported offenses; followed by firearms with 12 percent. In contrast nationally only about one-quarter of aggravated assaults use personal weapons, as fists, while approximately one-half involve firearms or knives.

FIGURE IX

Aggravated Assault by Type of Weapon
North Dakota, 1981



For further information on Aggravated Assaults see the sections on Clearance and Arrests, and Appendix D which presents offenses by reporting jurisdiction.

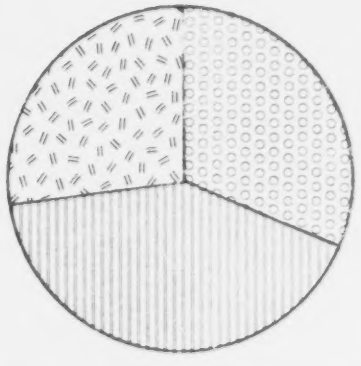
Larceny/Theft - The UCR Program defines larceny/theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. The UCR definition of larceny/theft does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category for crime reporting purposes inasmuch as it is a separate crime index offense.

There were 14,858 larceny/thefts reported in North Dakota in 1981, only a 1.6 percent increase over the 14,617 such offenses reported in 1980. The larceny/theft rate was 22.8 per 1,000 population in 1981 or 2,278 per 100,000. Larceny/thefts accounted for over 77 percent of reported property index offenses and over 75 percent of all reported index offenses.

Larceny/thefts are subclassified by the value involved as illustrated by Figure X. As in 1980, the majority of larceny/thefts reported in 1981 involved $50 - $200 worth of property, although none of the three cost categories show greatly reduced numbers as compared with the other two.

FIGURE X

Larceny/Theft by Monetary Value*
North Dakota, 1981



*Five offenses were unidentifed as to value when reported.

In 1981, initial property losses to larceny/theft were reported at $3,632,716, slightly less than the $3,791,269 reported in 1980. While a portion of the stolen goods is recovered, the relatively low clearance rate for larceny/thefts and the frequent absence of owner identification on recovered property indicate that the overall loss due to this type of criminal activity is not substantially reduced. For more information on clearances and value of stolen property, see sections of this report with those titles.

A percentage distribution of reported larceny/thefts by type is presented in Table VI. The largest single category of reported larceny/theft was motor vehicle parts and accessories at nearly 20 percent. Approximately one-fifth of all larceny thefts reported in North Dakota fall into a miscellaneous category according to federal definitions--thefts of farm equipment are included here which may partially explain the fact that approximately one-third of total dollar value of stolen property due to larceny/theft is found in this category.

TABLE VI

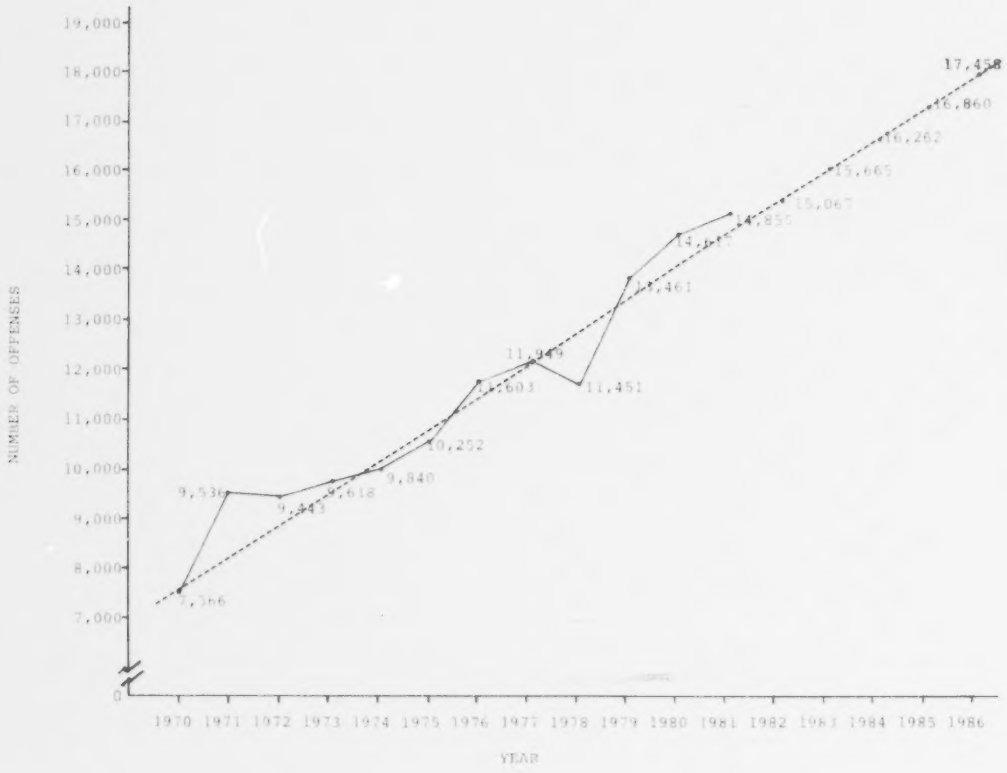
Larceny/Theft by Type of Property
North Dakota, 1981

Type of Larceny	Number of Incidents	Percent of Total Larcenies
Motor Vehicle Accessories	2,920	19.65%
From Buildings	2,407	16.20%
Bicycles	2,332	15.70%
From Motor Vehicles	2,276	15.32%
Shoplifting	1,572	10.58%
From Coin Operated Machines	166	1.12%
Purse-Snatching	113	0.76%
Pocket-Picking	14	0.09%
All Other	3,058	20.58%
Total	14,858	100.00%

The trend in number of reported larceny/thefts in North Dakota from 1970 through 1981 is illustrated in Figure XI. This trend has been generally rising as reported offenses nearly doubled in number during these 12 years. The graph shown in Figure XI also provides projections for the next five years. As has been stated throughout this report, the least squares linear regression statistical technique used in calculating these projections creates a straight line. Actual numbers of offenses are not expected to occur as projected, however, the trend is a valid indicator of the future.

FIGURE XI

Larceny/Theft in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



See Appendix D for information on numbers of larcenies reported by individual jurisdictions and rates of occurrence.

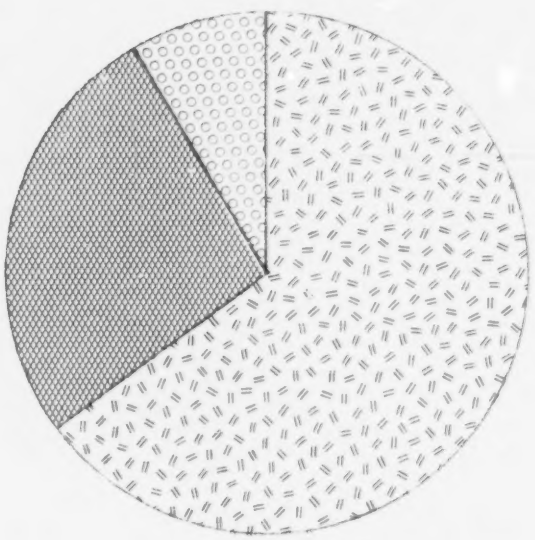
Burglary - Defined in the UCR Program as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft, the use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary.

The 3,295 burglaries reported in North Dakota in 1981 represented a 3 percent increase over the 1980 total of 3,184 reported burglaries. Burglaries again represented only 17 percent of reported property crime in North Dakota. Nationally, burglaries accounted for approximately one-third of reported property crimes in 1980.

The UCR Program subclassifies burglaries into forcible entries, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. Figure XII illustrates the proportion of total burglaries reported in North Dakota in 1981 by subclassification. These percentages remain the same as those found in 1980.

FIGURE XII

Burglary by Type of Entry
North Dakota, 1981



2,120 Forcible Entries (64%)

866 Unlawful Entries--
No Force Used (26%)

309 Attempted Forcible
Entries (10%)

Burglary represents a substantial financial loss to North Dakota citizens annually; although initial losses to burglary decreased by 4 percent from $1,492,148 reported in 1980 to $1,431,495 in 1981. Some of this is eventually recovered by law enforcement agencies, however, clearance rates for property crimes such as burglary show that only about one-fifth of the reported losses are recovered annually. For further information, refer to the sections of this report describing Clearances and Value of Property Loss.

The UCR Program also subclassifies burglary by time and place of occurrence. Table VII presents this breakdown.

Just over one-half (54%) of reported burglaries were of residences. The 1980 Census reported 258,763 housing units (occupied and vacant) statewide. Using this figure to calculate a residential burglary rate, there were 6.8 burglaries per 1,000 residences in 1981 as compared with 5.8 in 1980.

TABLE VII

Burglary by Location and Time of Occurrence*
North Dakota, 1981

	Residence	Nonresidence
Night	785	1,067
Day	305	72
Unknown	675	385
Total	1,765	1,524

*Due to missing data, the categories do not sum to the total number of known burglaries

As in 1980, the majority (56% in 1981) of burglaries occurred at night with 70 percent of known nonresidential and 34 percent of known residential incidents reported as occurring in the night.

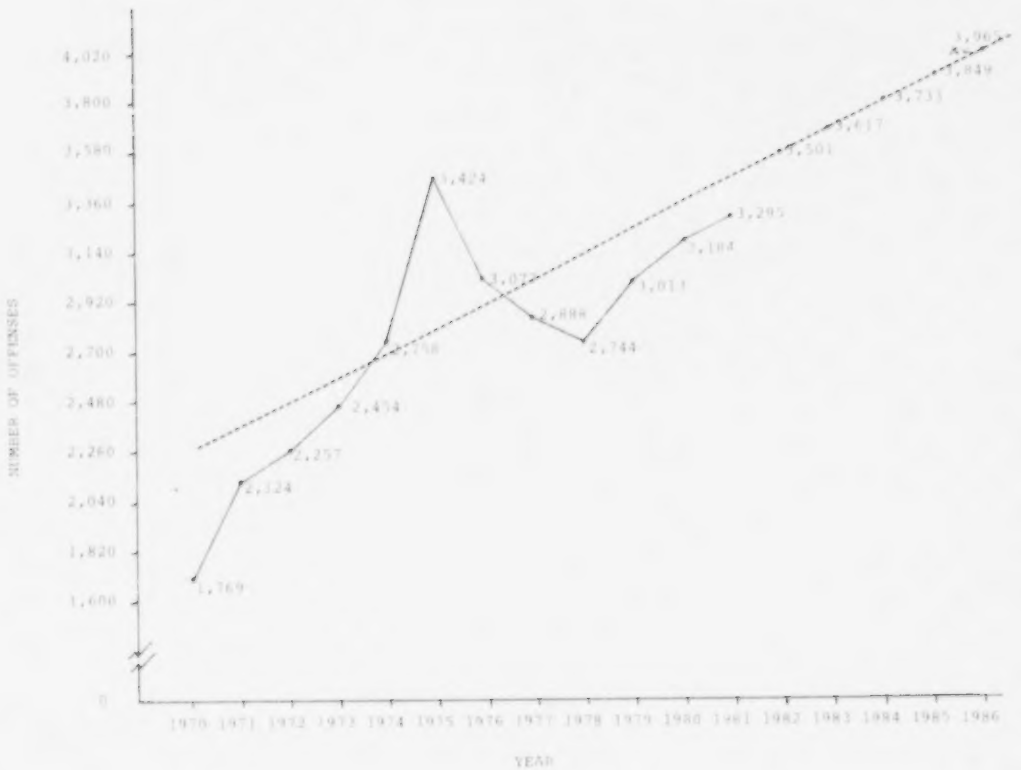
Using a burglary rate based on population to indicate a given individual's chance of being involved as the victim of a burglary, the North Dakota rate was 5 per 1,000 population as compared with 4.9 per 1,000 in 1980.

The graph in Figure XIII shows total reported burglaries annually from 1970 through 1981. Using these 12 years of data as a trend, projections were created for 1982 through 1986. As previously discussed, the least squares linear

regression statistical technique was used to calculate the projections. A continued rising trend is indicated.

FIGURE XIII

Burglary in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



For information on numbers of reported burglaries and burglary rates in individual jurisdictions, see Appendix D.

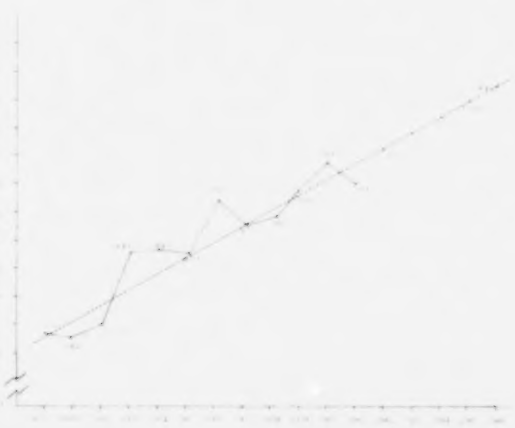
Motor Vehicle Theft - The UCR Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, and construction equipment are not included in this category but are reported in the larceny/theft category. Persons having lawful access and taking motor vehicles temporarily are excluded.

Motor vehicle thefts decreased 7.6 percent from the 1,173 offenses reported in 1980 to the 1,084 reported in 1981. The North Dakota Motor Vehicle Department reports 710,026 vehicles registered in the state in 1981 for a motor vehicle theft rate of 1.5 per 1,000 motor vehicles. Stated another way, one of every 655 registered vehicles was reported stolen in North Dakota in 1981. In 1980, an estimated average of 1 of every 600 registered motor vehicles was reported stolen in North Dakota.

Figure XIV illustrates the trend taken by motor vehicle theft from 1970-1981. The trend has been generally rising throughout these 12 years as shown in the graph. Projections for 1982 through 1986 appear on the same graph indicating a continued rising trend. Linear regression was employed to produce these projections as it was for all other projections appearing in this report. As previously explained, this technique smooths the data into a single line. The projections should be used as indicators, since the actual number of offenses reported in any future year may be greater or less than the number projected. Appendix D provides information on the number and a rate of motor vehicle theft based on population for each reporting jurisdiction in the state.

FIGURE XIV

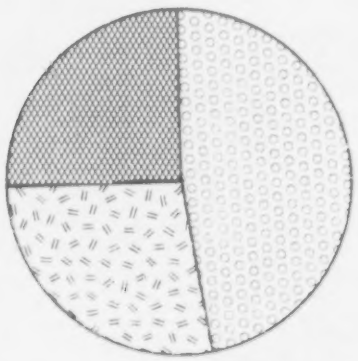
Motor Vehicle Theft in North Dakota
Twelve Year Trend, Five Year Projection



The UCR Program subclassifies motor vehicle theft by type of vehicle. Figure XV compares the number of automobiles reported stolen with the number of trucks and buses and with other vehicles. The "Other Vehicle" category in the diagram includes all other motor vehicles as limited by the UCR Program definition of motor vehicle theft. Examples of these include snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, etc.

FIGURE XV

Motor Vehicle Theft by Type of Vehicle
North Dakota, 1981



Autos
(514 cases, 47%)

Trucks and Buses
(289 cases, 27%)

Other Vehicles
(281 cases, 26%)

Motor vehicle theft is also an expensive offense. In 1981, vehicles valued at $3,451,588 were reported stolen in North Dakota. For more information on value of stolen property see the section of this report with that title.

Of the 1,084 motor vehicles reported stolen in North Dakota in 1981, there were 911 (84%) recovered. A total of 676 of these vehicles were reported recovered within the same jurisdiction in which they were stolen, while an additional 235 were recovered in other jurisdictions. North Dakota law enforcement agencies also recovered 91 vehicles reported stolen in jurisdictions outside North Dakota. The section of this report entitled "Clearances" provides additional information.

CLEARANCES

Generally, a crime is "cleared" when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, has sufficient evidence to charge, and actually takes him into custody. In exceptional instances, crimes may be cleared when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes taking the offender into custody. Examples of exceptional clearances include the death of an offender (suicide, deathbed confession, etc.) or the refusal of a victim to prosecute after an offender is identified. It should be noted that the arrest of one person may clear several crimes and, conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

Just over 23 percent of reported index crimes were cleared in North Dakota in 1981. This figure has remained relatively stable throughout the past five years as seen in Table VIII. Nationally, the clearance rate has remained somewhat lower than that of North Dakota during this same period.

TABLE VIII

Index Offenses Cleared
North Dakota, 1977-1981

Year	Number of Index Offenses Reported	Number of Index Offenses Reported Cleared	Percent Cleared
1977	16,205	4,066	25.0%
1978	15,595	3,969	25.4%
1979	17,931	4,139	23.1%
1980	19,324	4,085	21.2%
1981	19,681	4,600	23.4%

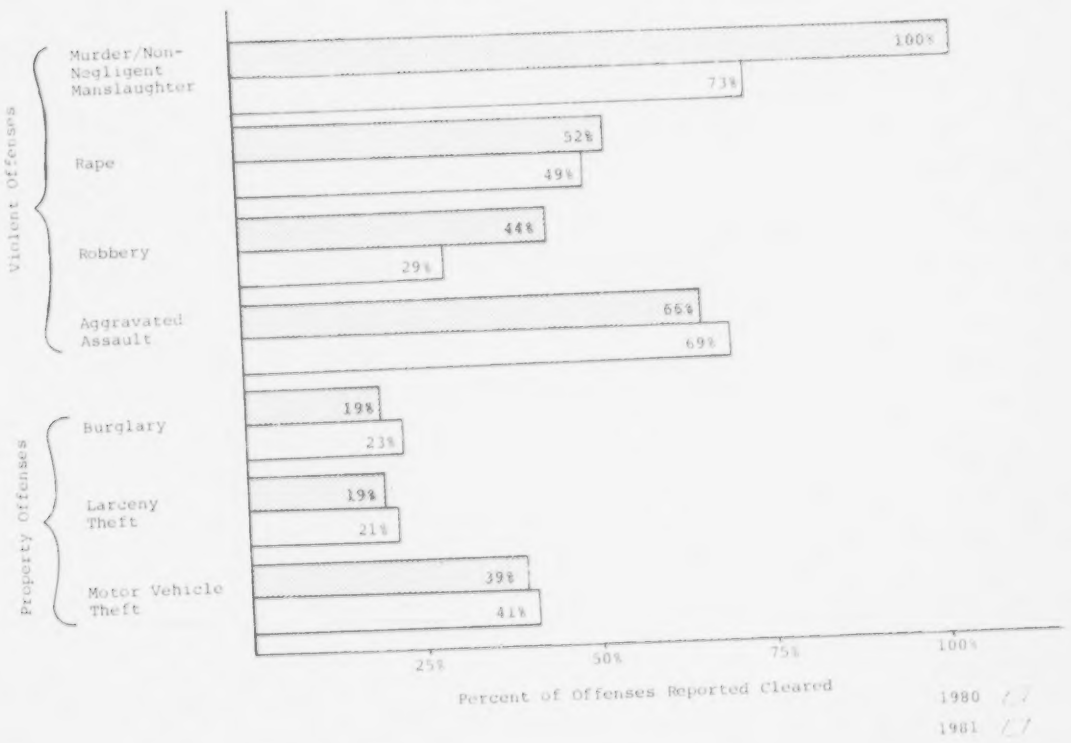
In discussing clearance rates, it is important to remember that clearances are based on offenses known to law enforcement agencies. Since some offenses are less likely to be reported than others, actual clearance rates for those offenses might be found to be considerably different if all incidents were reported.

Clearances for crimes against property are generally lower than those for violent crimes. It is assumed that this is the result of several factors, including the facts that more intense investigative efforts are often afforded to violent crimes and that there seem to be fewer available witnesses who can identify the perpetrators in instances of property crime.

In North Dakota, 59 percent of violent index crimes reported to the UCR Program were cleared in 1981. Clearances for violent crimes ranged from 29 percent for robbery to 73 percent for murder/non-negligent manslaughter. (See Figure XVI.) In contrast, only 22.5 percent of property index crimes were reported cleared in the state during 1981, ranging from 21 percent for larceny/theft to 41 percent for motor vehicle theft. Clearance rates rose for all three property crimes from 1980 to 1981 but decreased for three of the four violent index crimes with aggravated assault being the exception.

FIGURE XVI

Clearances by Offense
North Dakota, 1980 and 1981



ARRESTS

Although primarily an indication of law enforcement activity, the number of arrests reported does provide a limited profile of the perpetrators of crime, especially for those crimes which have high clearance rates. Differing arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphases among agencies influence the volume of arrests for various offenses, particularly those against public order such as vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and related violations. However, arrests for serious crimes, e.g., robbery or burglary, are more likely to be consistent and uniform throughout all jurisdictions across the state.

The UCR Program requires that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody. Although several charges may be lodged against a person at the time of arrest, only one arrest is counted for each separate time he is taken into custody.

Local law enforcement agencies report all arrests, whether for crime index offenses or other offenses, except misdemeanor traffic offenses. Therefore, considerable arrest data are available for which there are no corresponding offense data. All available arrest data are included here to allow a more complete review of total numbers and types of persons arrested in North Dakota and to allow a potentially representative review of other (non-index) offenses occurring within the state.

There were 28,361 arrests reported by North Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1981. This represents an increase of only one-tenth of one percent (32 arrests) over the 28,329 reported in 1980, and an increase of 24 percent over the 22,802 arrests reported five years earlier, in 1977. The arrest rate per 1,000 population was 43 in 1981 as compared with 45 in 1980 and 39 in 1979.

The ratios of adults to juveniles and males to females among persons arrested in North Dakota in 1981 remained similar to those found in previous years. Twenty-two percent of total arrests in both 1980 and 1981 were under the age of 18 years as shown in Table IX, although there were slightly fewer arrests of juveniles reported in 1981 than in 1980.

TABLE IX

Adults and Juveniles Arrested
North Dakota, 1977-1981

Year	Adults		Juveniles		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1977	16,915	74	5,887	26	22,802
1978	17,500	74	6,050	26	23,550
1979	18,981	74	6,707	26	25,688
1980	22,126	78	6,203	22	28,329
1981	22,203	78	6,158	22	28,361

As in 1980, the majority of total reported arrests were male with only 17 percent (4,761) reported as female. Females accounted for only 15 percent and 25 percent of adult and juvenile arrests, respectively. Figure XVII presents both actual numbers and percentages of arrests represented by male and female adults and juveniles.

FIGURE XVII

Persons Arrested, by Sex
North Dakota, 1981

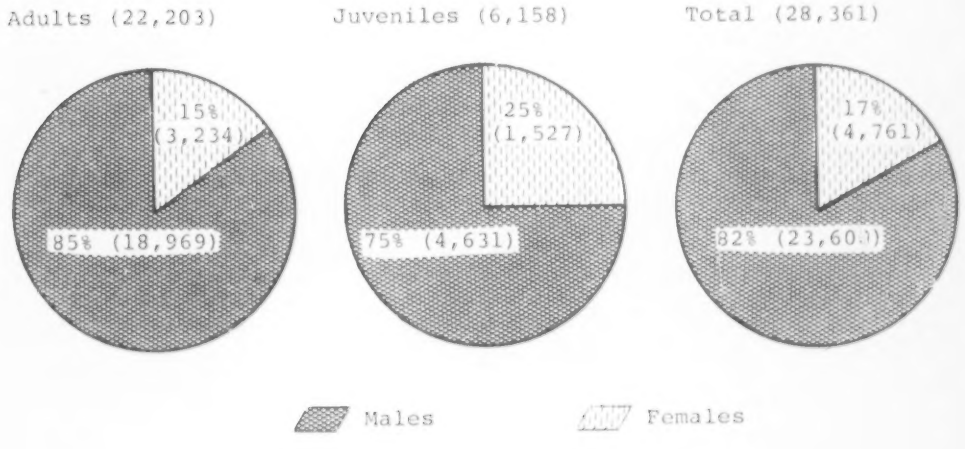


Table X reviews arrests reported in 1981 by racial category. Over 90 percent of persons arrested were white, with just over 7 percent reported as American Indian[1]. Although actual numbers of arrests have increased each year since 1977, the percentages in the racial breakdown have remained relatively constant throughout the five years of available data.

TABLE X

Race of Persons Arrested
North Dakota, 1981

Race	Adults	Juveniles	Total Number	Total Percent
White	20,329	5,780	26,109	92.0%
Black	144	14	158	0.6
Amer. Indian	1,699	358	2,057	7.3
Other	23	6	29	0.1

[1]These statistics are provided by local law enforcement agencies which contribute to the North Dakota UCR Program. Since the tribal law enforcement agencies have currently not decided to participate, no arrest figures are shown for the reservations.

Arrests by age, sex, and offense are shown in Table XI. The majority of arrests, 11,961 or 42 percent, were of persons aged 18-24. This age category has accounted for 40-45 percent of reported arrests in each of the five years for which data is available. In 1981, the next largest category of arrests was of persons aged 25 to 29 with 12.7 percent of total arrests. The smallest category, representing only 0.79 percent (225) cases was arrests of those persons aged 60 to 64.

Only 4,303 (15 percent) of the total 28,361 reported arrests were arrests for crime index offenses. Forty-six percent of these arrests (1,979) were arrests of juveniles. This represents a nine percent increase over the 1980 figure for arrests of juveniles for crime index (i.e., serious) offenses.

In comparison to the 22 percent of total arrests represented by juveniles, the figure of 46 percent of serious offenses is high. This figure has dropped, however, from the 53 percent reported 5 years ago in 1977 when more juveniles than adults were arrested for crime index offenses.

In the previously released Preliminary 1981 Crime Report, Crime Analyst Robert Helten of the Attorney General's staff, provided two possible explanations for this over-representation of juveniles in arrests for serious crimes:

1. the assumption that juveniles are not as sophisticated as adults in trying to avoid detection and apprehension and are somewhat less mobile than adults, and are therefore more easily apprehended; and

2. the assumption that juveniles are more likely to commit crimes in the company of other juveniles and thus several juveniles may be arrested for the commission of a single offense.

The 11,640 arrests reported for DWI and liquor law violations represented 41 of the total reported arrests in North Dakota in 1981 and 48 percent of arrests for non-index crimes. Arrests of adults for DWI increased by 7 percent in 1981 and decreased by 14 percent for other liquor law violations. Juvenile arrests for DWI remained unchanged in terms of percent of total juvenile arrests, while arrests of juveniles for other liquor law violations decreased by 10 percent.

Adult arrests for drug abuse violations increased by 17 percent over 1980 but arrests of juveniles for these offenses decreased by 24 percent from 1980 to 1981.

TABLE XI

Arrests by Age, Sex, and Offense
North Dakota, 1981

Offense		10 and Under	11-14	15-17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	M			1	3					
	F						1		2	
Negligent Manslaughter	M				3	4		1		
	F									
Forcible Rape	M		2	3	10	2	2	2	2	1
	F									
Robbery	M		1	4	18	4	2	2	1	1
	F		2	2					1	1
Aggravated Assault	M		2	11	35	18	15	12	9	3
	F				3					
Burglary	M	1	114	247	231	46	24	9	6	3
	F	1	2	9	12			1		
Larceny/Theft	M	85	391	628	711	164	102	70	48	41
	F	25	142	182	198	52	46	28	23	23
Motor Vehicle Theft	M		19	106	31	14	7	4	5	1
	F	1	1	10	2			2		1
Other Assaults	M		15	38	109	68	34	26	16	20
	F		9	1	17	10	6	4		2
Arson	M	8	5	1	9	1				
	F		2	1						
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M		12	28	64	23	10	9	5	2
	F		6	9	16	7	5	1	1	1
Fraud	M		2	10	61	124	221	138	112	78
	F			1	261	121	91	67	39	19
Embezzlement	M			1		1		1	1	
	F					1				
Stolen Property	M	2	13	44	38	8	1	4		
	F		1	2	1					
Vandalism	M	27	118	141	95	24	8	8	4	
	F	1	6	3	4	1				
Weapons -- Carrying, Possessing, etc	M		11	20	45	27	11	9	3	1
	F			1	1	1				
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M			1	1					
	F				1					
Sex Offenses	M		7	8	25	14	12	7	9	8
	F				1	1	1			
Drug Abuse Violations	M		14	128	694	166	68	20	6	
	F		6	25	86	17	2	2	1	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	6		2	24	20	22	15	18	9
	F	1			3	1	1			
Driving Under the Influence	M	1	2	111	1822	909	630	442	319	278
	F			10	203	80	38	38	28	28
Liquor Laws	M		35	911	3253	386	131	77	49	32
	F		23	388	944	40	17	10	6	2
Disorderly Conduct	M	6	47	165	659	272	132	104	65	51
	F		12	36	95	23	16	10	3	9
Vagrancy	M			1	24	18	14	7	10	11
	F				3	1	1	2		
All Others (Except Traffic)	M	52	154	362	1721	612	390	185	136	95
	F	14	55	119	289	115	79	55	30	29
Suspicion	M	14	17	45	11		4			
	F	1	3	12	1					
Curfew and Loitering	M		59	121						
	F		30	51						
Runaways	M	2	42	131						
	F	1	80	202						
Totals by Age Group	M	206	1106	3319	10,217	3125	1859	1142	811	632
	F	51	384	1092	1744	488	347	218	136	116
Grand Totals by Age Group		257	1490	4411	11,961	3613	2206	1360	947	748

50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Juveniles	Totals by Offense: Adults	All	Grand Totals by Offense
1				1	4	5	8
					3	1	
1					9	9	9
		1		5	20	25	29
				5	20	25	32
1				4	3	7	
4	2			13	93	106	110
					4	4	
1				364	320	684	709
				12	13	25	
39	15	13	40	1104	1265	2369	3172
18	22	15	26	349	454	803	
	1			125	103	228	247
				14	5	19	
8	4		4	53	295	348	402
1				16	38	54	
1			1	18	12	30	33
				3		3	
3	1			40	117	157	201
				15	29	44	
35	25	8	3	12	1503	1515	2136
10	4			3	618	621	
				1	3	4	5
					1	1	
1				83	32	115	124
1				5	4	9	
2			2	288	147	435	452
				10	7	17	
2	4		1	31	105	136	139
				1	2	3	
				1	3	4	5
					1	1	
4		6	1	15	84	99	102
					3	3	
2	1			142	957	1099	1239
				31	109	140	
1	5			8	112	120	132
				7	5	12	
186	182	105	126	136	4995	5131	5658
22	12	8	4	30	497	527	
28	18	10	7	966	3971	4937	5982
2	4	1		411	634	1045	
46	21	24	23	218	1397	1615	1825
5	4	2		48	162	210	
4	6	5	6	1	105	106	115
					9	9	
61	34	26	22	568	1282	3850	4670
13	7	1	4	188	632	820	
				76	15	91	108
				16	1	17	
				182		182	263
				81		81	
				175		175	458
				283		283	
433	319	198	236	4631	18,969	23,600	
72	53	27	34	1527	3234	4761	
505	372	225	270	6158	22,203	28,361	28,361

PROPERTY LOSS TO CRIME

Property loss to crime continues to grow. Table XII presents the dollar value of reported property losses statewide annually from 1977 through 1981; value of recovered properties and percentage of recovery annually.

TABLE XII

Property Loss to Crime
North Dakota, 1977-1981

Year	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percent Recovered
1977	$ 4,647,442	$ 2,181,163	47
1978	5,969,383	2,790,073	48
1979	7,053,153	3,568,907	51
1980	8,773,753	3,992,838	45
1981	8,865,139	4,109,378	46

Table XIII provides a breakdown of value of reported stolen property by type of property. Nearly 90 percent of locally stolen motor vehicles are recovered and almost 50 percent of stolen firearms.

TABLE XIII

Property Stolen and Recovered
by Type of Property
North Dakota, 1981

Type of Property	Dollar Value of Stolen Property	Dollar Value of Recovered Property	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	601,974.00	99,042.00	16%
Jewelry and Precious Metals	807,809.00	77,624.00	10
Clothing and Furs	133,904.00	21,511.00	16
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	3,493,728.00	3,089,428.00	88
Office Equipment	33,259.00	8,431.00	25
Tv's, Radios, Cameras, etc.	578,752.00	86,651.00	15
Firearms	212,367.00	100,548.00	47
Household Goods	220,577.00	25,019.00	11
Consumable Goods	99,120.00	28,962.00	29
Livestock	118,303.00	7,300.00	6
Miscellaneous	2,565,346.00	564,862.00	22
GRAND TOTAL	$ 8,865,139.00	$ 4,109,378.00	46%

Note: Totals are not the same as those shown in various other tables due to missing data.

Figure XVIII presents the same data in graphic form. Stolen motor vehicles alone account for over 40 percent of all reported stolen property. Although this figure does not represent actual dollar loss to North Dakota citizens as many (84 percent) of the stolen vehicles are eventually recovered, it does suggest that perhaps greater crime prevention efforts should be directed toward motor vehicles.

FIGURE XVIII

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
North Dakota, 1981

Table XIV provides data on values of stolen property by offense types for each of the seven crime index offenses. The table also shows average dollar value per offense. When actual thefts of motor vehicles are added together with thefts from motor vehicles and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, the total accounts for 53 percent of all reported stolen property.

Larceny/thefts amounted to 41 percent of total reported stolen property with over 2,300 thefts of bicycles reported for an initial loss of over $230,000. The over 1,500 reported shoplifting offenses resulted in an initial loss of over $65,000. This figure is probably low as it is suspected that this offense may be greatly under-reported since it is most often dependent upon apprehension of the offenders.

Although actual numbers of larceny/thefts rose from 14,608 in 1980 to 14,853 in 1981, the dollar value of losses dropped by $158,561 or 4 percent and the average dollar value per offense dropped from $259 in 1980 to $245 in 1981.

The value of property stolen in burglaries also decreased by 4 percent from 1980 to 1981 with average dollar value per offense dropping from $470 in 1980 to $435 in 1981. Just over one-half (56%) of all reported loss to burglary was reported stolen from residences. Since 1977, residences, as opposed to commercial buildings, have increasingly become the targets of burglars in North Dakota.

TABLE XIV

Value of Property Stolen, by Offense Type
North Dakota, 1981

Offense	Number of Reported Offenses*	Dollar Value of Stolen Property	Average Dollar Value Per Offense
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	15	100.00	6.00
Forcible Rape	56	1,057.00	19.00
Robbery			
Highway	34	326,370.00	9,599.00
Commercial House	20	12,089.00	604.00
Gas or Service Station	5	1,413.00	283.00
Chain Store	10	4,292.00	429.00
Residence	8	5,174.00	647.00
Bank	1	5,300.00	5,300.00
Miscellaneous	7	2,741.00	392.00
TOTAL ROBBERY	85	357,379.00	4,204.00
Burglary			
Residence			
Night	785	306,356.00	390.00
Day	305	132,281.00	434.00
Unknown	675	361,206.00	535.00
Non-Residence			
Night	1,067	453,643.00	425.00
Day	72	24,561.00	341.00
Unknown	385	153,448.00	398.00
TOTAL BURGLARY	3,289	1,431,495.00	435.00
Larceny-Theft			
Pocket-Picking	14	1,975.00	141.00
Purse-Snatching	113	7,582.00	67.00
Shoplifting	1,572	66,065.00	42.00
From Motor Vehicles	2,276	697,195.00	306.00
Motor Parts and Accessories	2,920	508,147.00	174.00
Bicycles	2,332	233,823.00	100.00
From Buildings	2,407	932,272.00	387.00
From Coin Operated Machines	166	24,967.00	150.00
All Other	3,053	1,160,675.00	380.00
TOTAL LARCENY-THEFT	14,853	3,632,701.00	245.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,084	3,451,588.00	3,184.00
GRAND TOTAL	19,382	$ 8,874,320.00	$ 458.00

*In some categories, not all reported incidents are included due to missing data, therefore numbers of offenses may not agree with totals seen in earlier tables.

INDEX CRIME BY CONTRIBUTOR

Total reported index offenses are summed in several ways in the following sections to provide comparisons as to where crime occurred in North Dakota in 1981. Beginning with total incident reports of individual law enforcement jurisdictions, the data were next combined into county-wide totals and then into totals for the judicial districts. Rural and urban areas of the state are compared in terms of relative amounts of index crime, and in response to inquiries concerning the impact of energy development in western North Dakota, comparisons were provided between the western third and the eastern two-thirds of the state.

Individual Jurisdictions

As the UCR Program has evolved, some of the reporting agencies have changed. Currently, all of the county sheriffs' departments report directly to the program, as do the police departments of 23 cities in North Dakota. All cities over 2,000 in population report directly with the exception of Beulah, Bottineau, Hazen, and Oakes. These 4 cities and most other smaller municipalities report to and are included in the various county sheriffs' reports.

Table XV lists the percentages of total statewide index crime as reported by the agency with jurisdiction in 1981. As in 1979 and 1980, the major cities reported the largest numbers of index offenses. The cumulative percentage column shows that 12 of the 76 participating agencies reported over 75 percent of the 19,681 reported index offenses. Conversely, reports from 12 jurisdictions also totaled to the number of offenses needed to make up the final percentage point. Total offenses reported by a jurisdiction ranged from 3,413 reported by the Fargo Police Department to 2 reported by the Steele County Sheriff's Department.

Table XVI ranks the various jurisdictions by crime rate per 1,000 population in 1980 and 1981. Separate rankings are provided for sheriffs' jurisdictions (predominantly rural or small towns) and municipal police departments. Appendix D, "Index Offenses by Jurisdiction" provides detail on what type of crimes are most frequently reported by each jurisdiction. As can readily be seen in the table, several jurisdictions experienced major changes in number of index offenses reported. Among the sheriffs' departments, for example, the Billings County jurisdiction went from being ranked 24th in 1980 to 6th in 1981 and the Eddy County jurisdiction went from 26th to 4th; while conversely, the Burleigh County jurisdiction went from 9th in 1980 down to 32nd in 1981 and the Griggs County jurisdiction went from 19th in 1980 to 46th in 1981. The municipal jurisdictions were much more stable as evidenced by the smaller range of rates occupied by any of these jurisdictions.

TABLE XV

North Dakota Crime Index Offenses, 1981
Percent Contribution Reported, by Jurisdiction

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number of Index Offenses	Percent of Total Statewide Index Offenses	Cumulative Percent[1]
Fargo P.D.	5,413	17.34	17.34
Bismarck P.D.	2,526	12.83	30.17
Grand Forks P.D.	2,404	12.21	42.38
Minot P.D.	1,561	7.93	50.31
Jamestown P.D.	1,082	5.50	55.81
Dickinson P.D.	1,019	5.18	60.99
Mandan P.D.	745	3.79	64.78
Williston P.D.	554	2.82	67.60
Devils Lake P.D.	488	2.48	70.08
Wahpeton P.D.	442	2.25	72.33
West Fargo P.D.	428	2.17	74.50
Cass Co. S.O.	349	1.76	76.26
Ward Co. S.O.	301	1.53	77.79
Williams Co. S.O.	292	1.48	79.27
McLean Co. S.O.	233	1.18	80.45
Grafton P.D.	178	.90	81.35
Bottineau Co. S.O.[2]	165	.84	82.19
Grand Forks Co. S.O.	162	.82	83.01
Perbina Co. S.O.	161	.82	83.83
Rolette Co. S.O.	160	.81	84.64
Valley City P.D.	141	.72	85.36
McKenzie Co. S.O.	131	.67	86.03
Watford City P.D.	124	.63	86.66
Richland Co. S.O.	114	.58	87.24
Burleigh Co. S.O.	102	.52	87.76
Mountrail Co. S.O.	102	.52	88.28
Morton Co. S.O.	98	.50	88.78
Golden Valley Co. S.O.	96	.49	89.27
Cavalier Co. S.O.	92	.47	89.74
Walsh Co. S.O.	90	.46	90.20
Mercer Co. S.O.	85	.43	90.63
Stark Co. S.O.	82	.42	91.05
Bowman P.D.	80	.41	91.46
Eddy Co. S.O.	80	.41	91.87
Ramsey Co. S.O.	77	.39	92.26
Barnes Co. S.O.	76	.39	92.65
Landon P.D.	66	.34	92.99
Emmons Co. S.O.	62	.32	93.31
Stutsman Co. S.O.	62	.32	93.63
Traill Co. S.O.	62	.32	93.95
Dickey Co. S.O.	61	.31	94.26
Sargent Co. S.O.	59	.30	94.56
Benson Co. S.O.	56	.28	94.84
Ransom Co. S.O.	55	.28	95.12
Dunn Co. S.O.	52	.26	95.38
Grant Co. S.O.	52	.26	95.64
Harvey P.D.	52	.26	95.90
McIntosh Co. S.O.	50	.25	96.15
Nelson Co. S.O.	48	.24	96.39
Towner Co. S.O.	46	.23	96.62
Wells Co. S.O.	45	.23	96.85
Kidder Co. S.O.	43	.22	97.07
Lisbon P.D.	40	.20	97.27
Bowman Co. S.O.	36	.17	97.44
Carrington P.D.	36	.17	97.61
LaMoure Co. S.O.	34	.17	97.78
Hillsboro P.D.	32	.16	97.94
Oliver Co. S.O.	32	.16	98.10
Divide Co. S.O.	30	.15	98.25
Renville Co. S.O.	28	.14	98.39
McHenry Co. S.O.	27	.14	98.53
Adams Co. S.O.	25	.13	98.66
Ellendale P.D.	25	.13	98.79
Sheridan Co. S.O.	25	.13	98.92
Logan Co. S.O.	24	.12	99.04
Mayville P.D.	23	.12	99.16
Ruby P.D.	23	.12	99.28
Billings Co. S.O.	22	.11	99.39
Griggs Co. S.O.	22	.11	99.50
Pierce Co. S.O.	22	.11	99.61
Burke Co. S.O.	21	.10	99.71
Sioux Co. S.O.	19	.10	99.81
Foster Co. S.O.	15	.08	99.89
Hettinger Co. S.O.	15	.08	99.97
Slope Co. S.O.	1	.01	99.98
Steele Co. S.O.	2	.01	99.99

[1]Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

[2]Includes City of Bottineau statistics.

TABLE XVI

Crime Index Rates: Jurisdictional Rankings
North Dakota, 1981

SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS			SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS			POLICE DEPARTMENTS		
Jurisdiction	1980	1981	Juriadiction	1980	1981	Jurisdiction	1980	1981
Adams	19 (8.18)	41 (7.58)	McLean	12 (15.73)	7 (18.79)	Bismarck	3 (57.03)	5 (56.76)
Barnes	25 (11.80)	17 (12.46)	Mercer	29 (10.85)	34 (9.04)	Bowman	8 (49.52)	13 (39.08)
Benson	41 (7.22)	44 (7.09)	Morton	28 (11.04)	16 (10.21)	Carrington	19 (21.46)	20 (13.68)
Billings	24 (12.73)	6 (20.00)	Mountrail	23 (12.81)	11 (15.94)	Devils Lake	1 (88.78)	2 (65.94)
Bottineau*	1 (22.61)	8 (17.94)	Nelson	31 (10.38)	33 (9.23)	Dickinson	2 (57.55)	3 (64.08)
Bowman	15 (14.76)	10 (16.19)	Oliver	14 (10.90)	15 (12.80)	Ellendale	18 (25.00)	21 (12.50)	
Burke	38 (8.95)	47 (5.53)	Pembina	4 (19.23)	12 (15.48)	Fargo	5 (55.78)	6 (55.67)
Burleigh	9 (17.68)	12 (9.90)	Pierce	40 (7.24)	40 (7.59)	Grafton	15 (27.92)	14 (33.58)
Cass	6 (18.83)	5 (20.40)	Ramsey	2 (22.32)	13 (15.75)	Grand Forks	4 (55.94)	7 (54.89)
Cavalier	8 (18.11)	9 (17.36)	Ransom	32 (10.20)	36 (12.60)	Harvey	21 (18.40)	16 (20.80)
Dickey	10 (17.12)	20 (11.73)	Renville	37 (9.44)	29 (7.77)	Hillsboro	23 (22.50)	17 (20.00)
Divide	44 (6.57)	37 (6.57)	Richland	30 (10.40)	23 (11.29)	Jamestown	6 (54.66)	1 (66.39)
Dunn	27 (11.69)	22 (11.10)	Rolette	33 (10.24)	34 (14.11)	Langdon	17 (26.62)	15 (29.69)
Eddy	26 (11.67)	4 (22.22)	Sargent	11 (15.46)	26 (10.79)	Lisbon	2 (72.17)	19 (17.19)
Emmons	34 (10.80)	27 (10.69)	Sheridan	16 (14.64)	35 (8.93)	Mandan	9 (44.38)	9 (48.15)
Foster	43 (7.00)	42 (7.50)	Sioux	47 (6.11)	47 (3.28)	Mayville	22 (19.26)	22 (18.00)
Golden Valley	3 (20.42)	1 (40.00)	Slope	51 (7.33)	52 (2.30)	Minot	12 (38.92)	10 (47.44)
Grand Forks	48 (5.65)	41 (7.26)	Stark	22 (12.82)	28 (10.51)	New Town	14 (31.54)	No Report
Grant	14 (15.12)	18 (12.09)	Steele	51 (0.00)	33 (6.64)	Rugby	24 (12.72)	23 (6.97)
Griggs	19 (13.24)	46 (5.94)	Stutsman	42 (7.09)	38 (5.85)	Valley City	17 (29.77)	18 (18.08)
Hettinger	49 (4.42)	50 (3.48)	Towner	46 (4.75)	21 (11.30)	Wahpeton	11 (41.39)	8 (48.57)
Kidder	21 (11.08)	24 (11.03)	Traill	18 (13.11)	25 (10.68)	Watford City	7 (54.29)	4 (58.04)
LaMoure	46 (6.46)	49 (5.21)	Walsh	50 (3.96)	30 (8.91)	West Fargo	10 (47.50)	11 (42.80)
Logan	44 (6.57)	45 (6.86)	Ward	17 (13.90)	19 (11.85)	Williston	16 (26.87)	12 (41.14)
McHenry	52 (1.01)	51 (1.42)	Wells	20 (13.11)	31 (10.00)			
McIntosh	33 (10.21)	29 (10.42)	Williams	7 (18.65)	2 (32.81)			
McKenzie	5 (19.00)	3 (26.20)						

NOTE: The rate per 1,000 population is shown in parentheses immediately under each ranking. The 1980 rates and ranks have been recalculated based on newly released census data.

*Includes City of Bottineau

County-Wide

County-wide crime rates were calculated by first summing the populations of the county and any municipal areas contained within it; then summing the number of index offenses reported by each law enforcement jurisdiction within the county; and finally calculating a crime rate per 1,000 population using these total population and offense statistics. Table XVII lists the 1981 county-wide index crime rates in rank order.

The presence of a major city frequently has a significant effect on the county-wide crime rate. By comparing the county-wide crime rates shown in Table XVII with the individual jurisdiction rates found in Table XVI (shown previously) it is possible to readily discern in which counties this effect occurred.

Eleven counties exhibited index crime rates higher than the statewide average of 30.18 offenses per 1,000 population. These eleven counties, which contain 59.1 percent of statewide population, accounted for 81.8 percent of total statewide reported index crime in 1981.

TABLE XVII
Rank-Ordered County-Wide Crime Rates
North Dakota, 1981

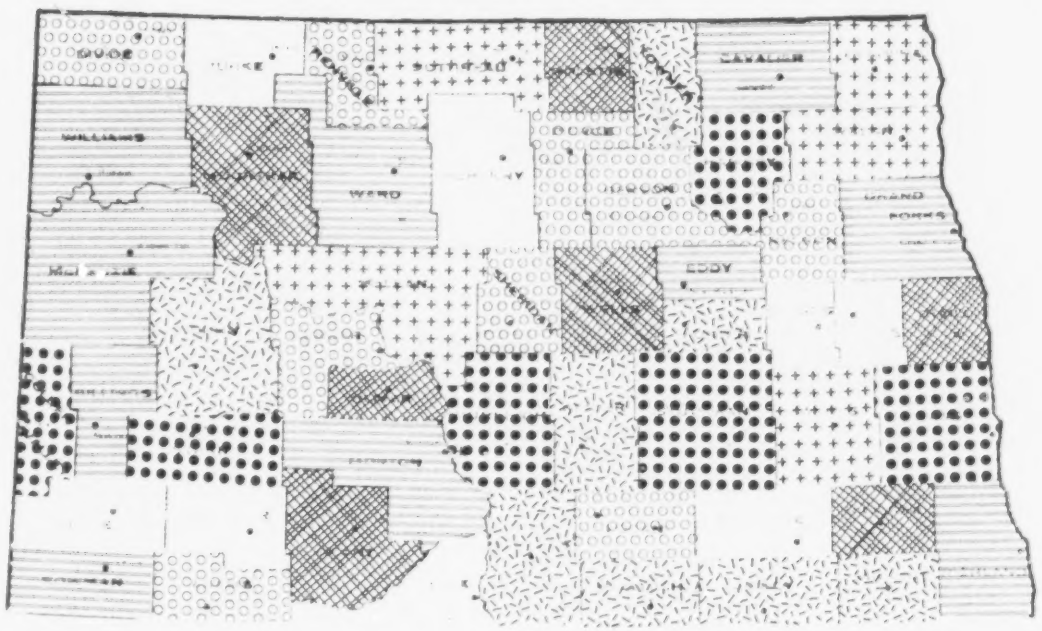
Rank	County	Crime Rate*	Rank	County	Crime Rate*
1	Barnes	47.06	27	Traill	14.69
2	Cass	47.31	28	Grant	14.35
3	Stutsman	47.23	29	Logan	13.74
4	Ward	40.46	30	Towner	13.50
5	Ramsey	43.46	31	Dunn	13.31
6	Golden Valley	40.00	32	Kidder	13.01
7	Grand Forks	38.82	33	Sargent	12.73
8	Williams	37.14	34	Emmons	12.69
9	McKenzie	35.32	35	Foster	12.63
10	Morton	33.72	36	McIntosh	12.42
11	Ward	31.74	37	McLean	12.21
	STATEWIDE AVERAGE	30.18	38	Mercer	12.04
12	Richland	28.96	39	Sheridan	8.93
13	Bowman	27.14	40	Divide	8.57
14	Eddy	22.22	41	Renville	7.78
15	Cavalier	20.75	42	Adams	7.50
16	Billings	20.00	43	Pierce	7.28
17	McLean	18.79	44	Benson	7.04
18	Rottineau	17.94	45	Logan	6.86
19	Walsh	17.48	46	Griggs	5.97
20	Barnes	15.61	47	Burke	5.51
21	Pembina	15.48	48	Sioux	5.28
22	Ransom	14.19	49	LaMoure	5.23
23	Wells	13.86	50	Rottineau	3.45
24	Mountrail	13.25	51	McHenry	3.42
25	Nelette	13.12	52	Slope	2.50
26	Oliver	12.80	53	Steele	.65

*Crime rate is shown per 1,000 population.

Figure XIX presents a geographical distribution of reported index crime by county for 1981. Six counties had crime rates of 40 per 1,000 or higher and eight counties' crime rates were calculated at under 6 offenses per 1,000 population.

FIGURE XIX

Index Crime in North Dakota
A Geographical Distribution, by County, 1981



Index Crime Rates per 1000 persons

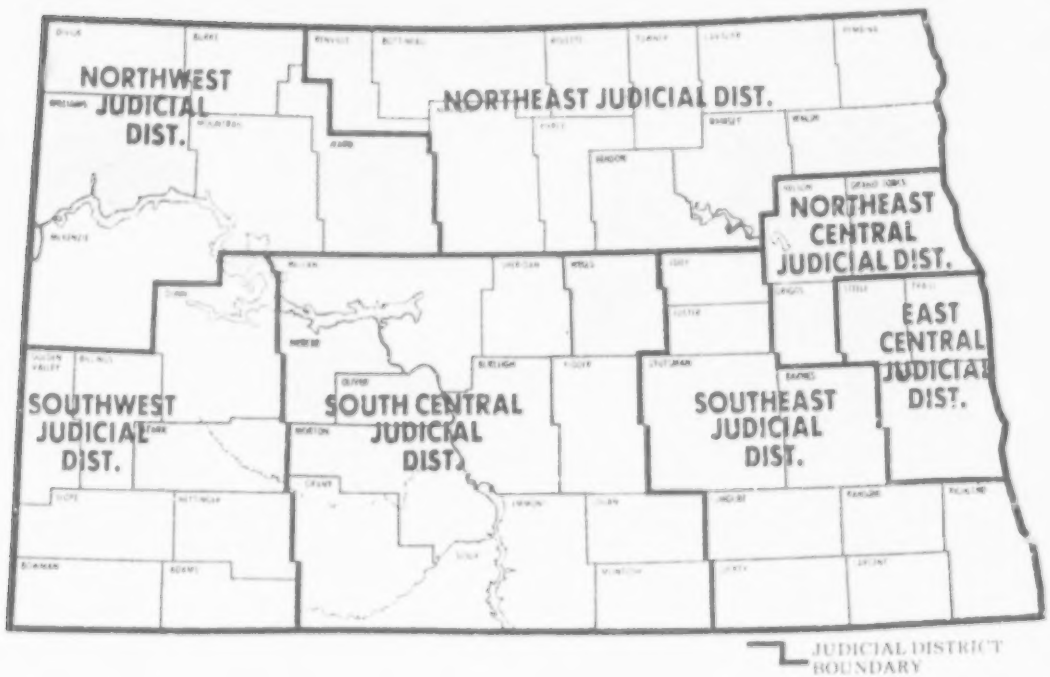
- Under 6.0
- 6.0 - 9.9
- 10.0 - 11.9
- 12.0 - 14.9
- 15.0 - 19.9
- 20.0 - 39.9
- 40.0 and up

Judicial Districts

This section presents index crime rates calculated for each judicial district to provide for ready comparison with data on court caseloads published annually by the State Court Administrator. Figure XX is a map of the judicial district boundaries. The crime rate for each district is shown beneath the map and a ranking is given by crime rate.

FIGURE XX

Index Crime by Judicial District
North Dakota, 1981

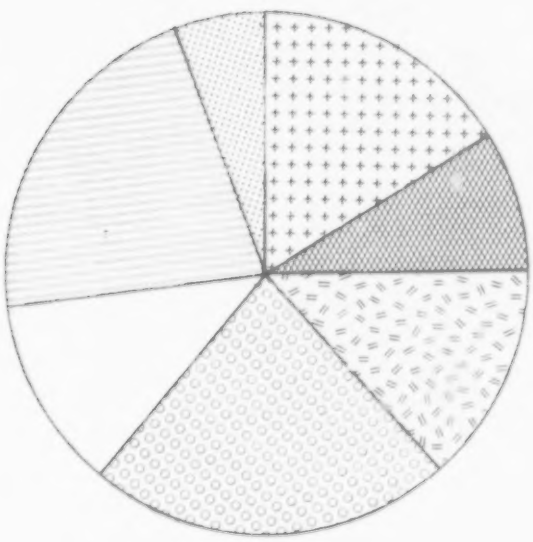


Judicial District	Population	Number of Index Offenses	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population	Rank by Crime Rate
Northwest	102,700	3,116	30.34	4
Northeast	97,400	1,679	17.24	7
Northeast Central	75,000	2,636	35.15	2
East Central	101,100	4,309	42.62	1
Southeast	91,400	2,320	25.38	6
South Central	139,800	4,193	29.99	5
Southwest	44,800	1,428	31.88	3

Geographic size and population size seem to impact reported crime most significantly when a relatively large population is grouped into a relatively small geographic area, as in the cases of the East Central and Northeast Central Judicial Districts. Figure XXI shows the relative portion of the total statewide index crime reported by law enforcement agencies in each of the judicial districts.

FIGURE XXI

Total Statewide Index Offenses:
Percent Attributed to Each Judicial District
North Dakota, 1981



Northwest	15.8%
Northeast	8.5%
Northeast Central	13.4%
East Central	21.9%
Southeast	11.8%
South Central	21.3%
Southwest	7.3%

Rural-Urban

The urban area of the state is defined as those communities with populations of 2,500 or greater and which report directly to the UCR Program. In both 1980 and 1981, these cities were:

Bismarck	Langdon
Carrington	Mandan
Devils Lake	Minot
Dickinson	Rugby
Fargo	Valley City
Grand Forks	West Fargo
Grafton	Wahpeton
Jamestown	Williston

All other portions of the state are designated rural for purposes of this section.

Over the past six years (1976-1981) there has been little change seen in the proportion of index offenses reported by rural and urban areas. While just over one-half of the state's population is "rural," the rural areas have contributed only about one-quarter of the index crime reported annually as seen in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII

Rural-Urban Index Crime Distribution*
North Dakota, 1980 and 1981

	1980		1981	
Rural	4,719	(13.08)	4,591	(12.73)
Urban	14,605	(50.10)	15,090	(51.77)

*The crime rate per 1,000 population is shown in parentheses immmediately following the actual number of offenses reported.

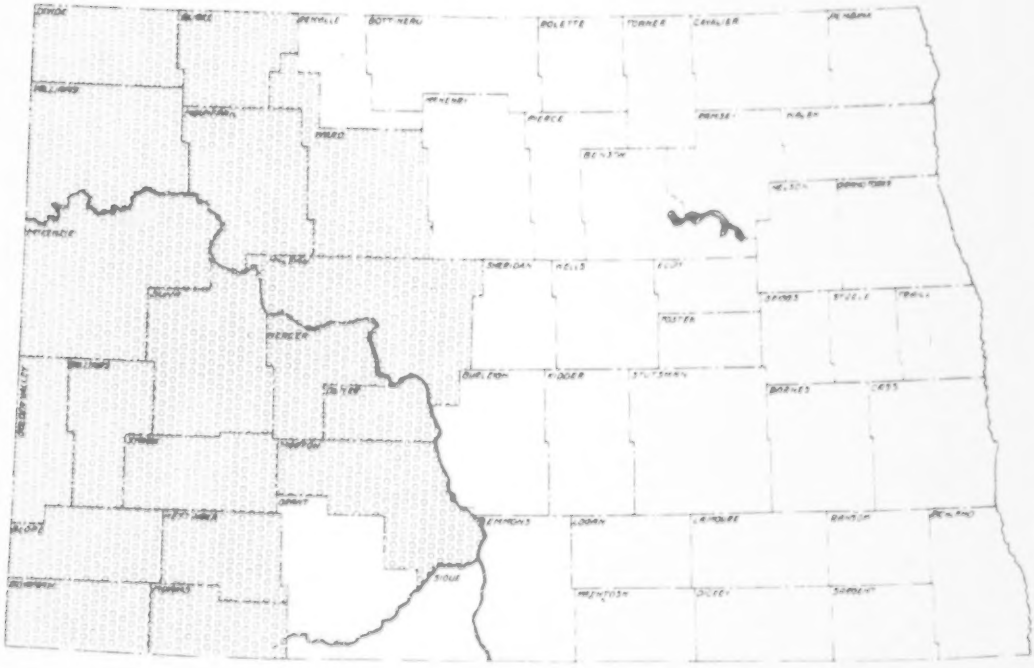
The rural index crime rate decreased by 27 percent from 1980 to 1981 while the urban index crime rate increased by 3.4 percent for the same period. These percent changes in rate continue trends established from 1976 through 1979 which found rural crime decreasing and urban crime increasing during that time period also.

East-West

In response to recent inquires concerning the impact of energy development on crime in western North Dakota, 18 western counties were selected for comparison with the rest of the state. The specific counties studied are shown in Figure XXII.

FIGURE XXII

Western North Dakota Energy Development Area



☐ 18 Western Counties ☐ Rest of State (35 Counties)

Bob Helten of the Criminal Justice Training and Statistics Division provided the following analysis (shown in Table XIX) in the Preliminary 1981 Crime Report for North Dakota.

While crime rose only 2 percent statewide from 1980 to 1981, the western counties seem to have absorbed a much greater change as illustrated in Table XIX.

TABLE XIX

UCR Crime Index Offenses by East-West Areas
North Dakota, 1977-1980-1981

YEAR	State* Area	Total Crime Index	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
	State Total	19,681	444	19,237	16	57	85	287	3,295	14,858	1,084
	Eastern Two-thirds	13,944	297	13,647	12	34	66	186	2,310	10,703	632
1981	Western One-third	5,737	147	5,590	4	23	19	101	985	4,155	452
	Percent of State Total (West)	29%	33%	29%	25%	40%	22%	35%	30%	28%	42%
	State Total	19,328	354	18,974	13	63	51	232	3,182	14,618	1,174
	Eastern Two-thirds	14,323	227	14,096	12	46	42	132	2,349	10,906	842
1980	Western One-third	5,005	127	4,878	1	17	9	100	833	3,712	332
	Percent of State Total (West)	26%	36%	26%	8%	27%	18%	43%	26%	25%	28%
	State Total	16,205	433	15,772	6	55	87	285	2,888	11,949	935
	Eastern Two-thirds	12,530	312	12,218	5	43	66	207	2,292	9,814	754
1977	Western One-third	3,675	121	3,554	1	12	21	78	596	2,135	181
	Percent of State Total (West)	23%	28%	23%	17%	22%	24%	27%	21%	18%	19%

*Western one-third includes 18 counties: Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Oliver, Slope, Stark, Ward, and Williams. Eastern two-thirds is the remaining 35 counties.

Property crimes, including burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft, totaled 19,237 reported incidents in 1981: 263, or 1 percent more than were reported in 1980. The statewide statistics indicate, however, that there was an increase of 712 property crimes reported in the western one-third of North Daktoa, while jurisdictions in the eastern two-thirds of the state recorded a deficit of 449 property offenses when compared to 1980. This indicates a marked difference between the eighteen western-most counties in the state, generally, and the rest of the state. In this western region, reported property crimes increased 16 percent over the previous year, while the remainder of the state experienced an overall 3 percent decrease in reported property offenses.

All counties in the western one-third of the state did not contribute to this increase, nor did all of the major reporting cities in that area show an increase over the 1980 statistics. Likewise, all reporting jurisdictions in the eastern two-thirds of the state did not experience reductions in property crime activity. The statistics indicate general tendencies for the two areas for 1981.

Violent crimes, by contrast, were reported 25 percent more frequently in 1981 than in the previous year, although most of that increase occurred in the eastern two-thirds of the state. There were a total of 444 of these offenses reported throughout North Dakota last year, 90 more than were reported in 1980. Only 20 of these additional violent offenses were reported by law enforcement agencies in the western part of the state, 70 were reported in the eastern two-thirds.

The distribution of violent offenses, with respect to the two areas of the state identified here, very closely approximates the distribution of population in the two areas. The western one-third of the state was isolated for this analysis because there has been concern and interest expressed in what is perceived to be a significant rise in crime in the energy development areas of the state. Examination of the property crime data, as indicated, shows that there is, in fact, increased reporting of property crimes in western North Dakota, while the remainder of the state reported 3 percent fewer such offenses.

In recent years, the western part of the state has been increasing the percentage of total statewide property offenses attributable to its participating law enforcement agencies. In 1977, for instance, these eighteen western counties, with 30 percent of the state's population, reported 23 percent of total property crimes in the state; in 1980, 26 percent; and in 1981, 29 percent. These same eighteen western counties can account for 33 percent of violent

crimes reported in the state in 1981, but only 22 percent of the current increase in violent crime reports. What this means is that violent crimes, which are more likely to receive more public attention and to arouse greater public interest and concern, are not increasing with the same magnitude that property crimes are in western North Daka.

Despite this 1981 increase in violent crime reports, North Dakota will undoubtedly maintain the lowest violent crime rate in the nation. Also, as is traditional, violent crimes reported in North Dakota represent only about 2 percent of all reported crimes. Nationally, 10 percent of all crimes reported are in the violent category.

With regard to specific offenses, there was an overall reduction across the state in reported rape offenses, from 63 in 1980 to 57 in 1981 (although the western portion of the state reported 6 more than in 1980). There were 85 robberies in 1981, and 287 serious assaults, compared to 51 robberies and 232 assaults in 1980. These increases in robberies and assaults, however, are brought into focus by the 1977 statistics. In 1977, 87 robberies and 285 assaults were reported, virtually the same numbers as in 1981. This reveals that the current increase in these categories is a product of the reduction in these two offenses that occurred since 1977.

Burglary increased by 4 percent in 1981, going from 3,182 to 3,295 reported cases. This net increase of 113 reported burglary offenses results from the counties in the western one-third of the state reporting 152 more burglaries than in 1980, and the other two-thirds of the state reporting 39 fewer burglaries than in 1980. This same phenomena holds for the offenses of larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft. Larceny/theft is the largest UCR category. It includes such crimes as shoplifting, thefts of articles from automobiles and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and thefts from buildings and coin operated machines. There were 14,858 of these crimes reported in 1981 and 14,618 in 1980, a net increase of 240 offenses. But, as a region, the western one-third of the state reported 443 cases over the 1980 figure, while the remainder of the state reported 203 offenses fewer than in 1980. Again, this indicates disproportionate increases being reported by at least some of the agencies in the western part of the state.

Motor vehicle thefts increased substantially in western North Dakota during 1981, and decreased significantly overall in the rest of the state for a total reduction of 8 percent. There were 1,084 thefts of motor vehicles reported in 1981, compared to 1,174 in 1980. However, this net reduction is derived from an increase of 120 motor vehicle

thefts in western North Dakota and a decease of 210 in the rest of the state from 1980 to 1981.

Again, it is important to note that not all jurisdictions in western North Dakota showed these kinds of increases, and not all reporting agencies in the central and eastern regions of the state reported decreases. However, the differences between the eighteen western-most counties and the rest of the state are, nevertheless, well defined and support the contention that western North Dakota is experiencing increases in crime not shared by the rest of the state.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Sample Forms Used By Local Law Enforcement Agencies to Report to UCR Program

12-95a (REV. 8-26-75)
FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 43-R0001

RETURN A - MONTHLY RETURN OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FORWARD BY 7TH DAY AFTER CLOSE OF MONTH TO

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	DATA ENTRY	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (score attempts as aggravated assaults)	11					
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12					
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	20					
a. RAPE BY FORCE	21					
b. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT FORCIBLE RAPE	22					
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	30					
a. FIREARM	31					
b. KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	32					
c. OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	33					
d. STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FISTS, FEET ETC.)	34					
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	40					
a. FIREARM	41					
b. KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	42					
c. OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	43					
d. HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC. - AGGRAVATED INJURY	44					
e. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE, NOT AGGRAVATED	45					
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	50					
a. FORCIBLE ENTRY	51					
b. UNLAWFUL ENTRY - NO FORCE	52					
c. ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY	53					
6. LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT)	60					
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70					
a. AUTOS	71					
b. TRUCKS AND BUSES	72					
c. OTHER VEHICLES	73					
GRAND TOTAL	77					

80 NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED THIS MONTH

NUMBER OF OFFICERS KILLED		NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSAULTED
BY FELONIOUS ACTS	BY ACCIDENTAL OR NEGLIGENT ACTS	

SUBMIT COMPLETED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED FORM IF ANY OFFICER WAS ASSAULTED OR KILLED THIS MONTH

DATE

PREPARED BY TITLE

CHIEF, COMMISSIONER, SHERIFF, OR SUPERINTENDENT

▼

MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT AGENCY IDENTIFIER POPULATION

◀

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE	
	INITIALS
RECORDED	
EDITED	
PUNCHED	
VERIFIED	
ADJUSTED	

AGENCY AND STATE

STATE COPY

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

15 years of age and over

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	SEX	AGE												RACE						
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Others
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Male																		
	Female																		
Manslaughter by Negligence	Male																		
	Female																		
Forcible Rape	Male																		
	Female																		
Robbery	Male																		
	Female																		
Aggravated Assault	Male																		
	Female																		
Burglary-Breaking or Entering	Male																		
	Female																		
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	Male																		
	Female																		
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male																		
	Female																		
Other Assaults	Male																		
	Female																		
Arson	Male																		
	Female																		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	Male																		
	Female																		
Fraud	Male																		
	Female																		
Embezzlement	Male																		
	Female																		
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	Male																		
	Female																		
Vandalism	Male																		
	Female																		
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	Male																		
	Female																		
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	Male																		
	Female																		
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	Male																		
	Female																		
Drug Abuse Violations - Grand Total	Male																		
	Female																		
Sale/Manufacturing	Male																		
	Female																		
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine)	Male																		
	Female																		
Marijuana	Male																		
	Female																		
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	Male																		
	Female																		
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	Male																		
	Female																		
All Possession, Except Sale/Manufacturing	Male																		
	Female																		
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine)	Male																		
	Female																		
Marijuana	Male																		
	Female																		
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	Male																		
	Female																		
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	Male																		
	Female																		
Gambling - Total	Male																		
	Female																		
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	Male																		
	Female																		
Numbers and Lottery	Male																		
	Female																		
All Other Gambling	Male																		
	Female																		
Offenses Against Family and Children	Male																		
	Female																		
Driving Under The Influence	Male																		
	Female																		
Liquor Laws	Male																		
	Female																		
Drunkenness	Male																		
	Female																		
Disorderly Conduct	Male																		
	Female																		
Vagrancy	Male																		
	Female																		
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Male																		
	Female																		
Suspicion	Male																		
	Female																		
TOTAL																			

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	SEX	AGE				TOTAL	RACE						
		50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Others
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Male											
	Female											
Manslaughter by Negligence	Male											
	Female											
Forcible Rape	Male											
	Female											
Robbery	Male											
	Female											
Aggravated Assault	Male											
	Female											
Burglary-Breaking or Entering	Male											
	Female											
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	Male											
	Female											
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male											
	Female											
Other Assaults	Male											
	Female											
Arson	Male											
	Female											
Forgery & Counterfeiting	Male											
	Female											
Fraud	Male											
	Female											
Embezzlement	Male											
	Female											
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	Male											
	Female											
Vandalism	Male											
	Female											
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	Male											
	Female											
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	Male											
	Female											
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	Male											
	Female											
Drug Abuse Violations - Grand Total	Male											
	Female											
Sale/Manufacturing	Male											
	Female											
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine)	Male											
	Female											
Marijuana	Male											
	Female											
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	Male											
	Female											
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	Male											
	Female											
All Possession, Except Sale/Manufacturing	Male											
	Female											
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine)	Male											
	Female											
Marijuana	Male											
	Female											
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	Male											
	Female											
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	Male											
	Female											
Gambling - Total	Male											
	Female											
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	Male											
	Female											
Numbers and Lottery	Male											
	Female											
All Other Gambling	Male											
	Female											
Offenses Against Family and Children	Male											
	Female											
Driving Under The Influence	Male											
	Female											
Liquor Laws	Male											
	Female											
Drunkenness	Male											
	Female											
Disorderly Conduct	Male											
	Female											
Vagrancy	Male											
	Female											
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Male											
	Female											
Suspicion	Male											
	Female											
TOTAL												

(INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE)

AGE, SEX AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED, under 18 years of age

(Include those released without having been formally charged)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		SEX	AGE						Total Under 18	RACE					
			10 and Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Other
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male													
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	Male													
Forcible Rape	02	Male													
Robbery	03	Male													
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a-d)	04	Male													
Burglary - Breaking or Entering	05	Male													
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	Male													
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	Male													
Other Assaults (Return A - 4e)	08	Male													
Arson	09	Male													
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	Male													
Fraud	11	Male													
Embezzlement	12	Male													
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	Male													
Vandalism	14	Male													
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	Male													
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	Male													
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	Male													
Drug Abuse Violations — Grand Total	18	Male													
(1) Sale, Manufacturing — Subtotal	180	Male													
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	a	Male													
Marijuana	b	Male													
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	c	Male													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	d	Male													
(2) Possession — Subtotal	185	Male													
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	e	Male													
Marijuana	f	Male													
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadones)	g	Male													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine)	h	Male													
Gambling — Total	19	Male													
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	a	Male													
Numbers and Lottery	b	Male													
All Other Gambling	c	Male													
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male													
Driving Under The Influence	21	Male													
Liquor Laws	22	Male													
Drunkenness	23	Male													
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male													
Vagrancy	25	Male													
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male													
Suspicion	27	Male													
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	28	Male													
Run-Aways	29	Male													
TOTAL															

APPENDIX B

UCR Offense Definitions

OFFENSES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into two groupings designated as Part I and Part II crimes. Information on the number of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, the number cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Arrest data are reported for Part I and Part II offenses. The Crime Index is composed of offenses 1-7 with the exception as noted in 1. below.

NOTE: The classifications of these offenses for UCR reporting purposes are based on law enforcement investigation as opposed to determination by a court, medical examiner, jury, or other judicial hearing.

Part I offenses are as follows:

1. Criminal homicide. -- a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Excludes traffic fatalities. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

2. Forcible rape. -- The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

3. Robbery. -- The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

4. Aggravated assault. -- An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

5. Burglary--breaking or entering. -- The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft). -- The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

7. Motor vehicle theft. -- The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

8. Arson. -- Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

The Part II offenses are:

9. Other assaults (simple). -- Assaults or attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

10. Forgery and counterfeiting. -- Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Attempts are included.

11. Fraud. -- Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are larceny by bailee and bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. Embezzlement. -- Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing. -- Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

14. Vandalism. -- Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private

property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

15. Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. -- All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

16. Prostitution and commercialized vice. -- Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

17. Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice). -- Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like. Attempts are included.

18. Drug abuse violations. -- State and local offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

19. Gambling. -- Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

20. Offenses against the family and children. -- Non-support, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

21. Driving under the influence. -- Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

22. Liquor laws. -- State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (offense 23) and "driving under the influence" (offense 21). Federal violations are excluded.

23. Drunkenness. -- Drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence" (offense 21).

24. Disorderly conduct. -- Breach of the peace.

25. Vagrancy. -- Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

26. All other offenses. -- All violations of state or local laws, except offenses 1-25 and traffic offenses.

27. Suspicion. -- No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

28. Curfew and loitering laws. -- Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

29. Runaways. -- Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

APPENDIX C

Population Statistics

North Dakota Population Figures Used in
All Calculations in this Report
Arranged by Reporting Jurisdiction

Adams County	3,300
Barnes County	6,100
Valley City	7,800
County Total	13,900
Benson County	7,900
Billings County	1,100
Bottineau County	9,200
Bowman County	2,100
Bowman	2,100
County Total	4,200
Burke County	3,800
Burleigh County	10,300
Bismarck	44,500
County Total	54,800
Cass County	17,100
Fargo	61,300
West Fargo	10,000
County Total	88,400
Cavalier County	5,300
Langdon	2,300
County Total	7,600
Dickey County	5,200
Ellendale	2,000
County Total	7,200
Divide County	3,500
Dunn County	4,600
Eddy County	3,600
Emmons County	5,800
Foster County	2,000
Carrington	2,600
County Total	4,600
Golden Valley County	2,400
Grand Forks County	22,300
Grand Forks	43,800
County Total	66,100
Grant County	4,300
Griggs County	3,700
Hettinger County	4,300
Kidder County	3,900
LaMoure County	6,500
Logan County	3,500
McHenry County	7,900
McIntosh County	4,800
McKenzie County	5,000
Watford City	2,100
County Total	7,100
McLean County	12,400
Mercer County	9,400
Morton County	9,600
Mandan	15,400
County Total	25,000
Mountrail County	6,400
Nelson County	5,200
Oliver County	2,500
Pembina County	10,400
Pierce County	2,900
Rugby	3,300
County Total	6,200
Ramsey County	5,600
Devils Lake	7,400
County Total	13,000
Ransom County	4,400
Lisbon	2,300
County Total	6,700
Renville County	3,600
Richland County	10,100
Wahpeton	9,100
County Total	19,200
Rolette County	12,200
Sargent County	5,500
Sheridan County	2,800
Sioux County	3,600
Slope County	1,200
Stark County	7,800
Dickinson	15,900
County Total	23,700
Steele County	3,100
Stutsman County	7,900
Jamestown	16,300
County Total	24,200
Towner County	4,000
Traill County	5,700
Hillsboro	1,600
Mayville	2,300
County Total	9,600
Walsh County	10,100
Grafton	5,300
County Total	15,400
Ward County	25,400
Minot	32,900
County Total	58,300
Wells County	4,500
Harvey	2,500
County Total	7,000
Williams County	8,900
Williston	13,400
County Total	22,300
Statewide.....	652,200

APPENDIX D

Number and Rate of Index Offenses by Reporting Jurisdiction

NUMBER AND RATE OF INDEX CRIMES
BY REPORTING JURISDICTION
NORTH DAKOTA, 1981

The rate per 100,000 population is shown in parentheses immediately below th actual number of incidents reported for each offense-type. (In order to compare these rates with those found throughout the body of this report, move the decimal two places to the left to make these rates per 1000 population). A county-wide total is shown for each of those counties having more than one reporting jurisdiction within the geographic boundaries.

County	Reporting Jurisdiction	Index Crime	Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Adams	County S.O.	25 (757.6)					6 (181.6)	16 (484.8)	3 (90.9)
Barnes	County S.O.	76 (1245.9)				3 (49.2)	15 (245.9)	50 (819.7)	8 (131.1)
	Valley City P.D.	141 (1807.7)	1 (12.8)			1 (12.8)	14 (179.5)	115 (1474.4)	10 (128.2)
	County-wide total	217 (1561.2)	1 (7.2)			4 (28.8)	29 (208.6)	165 (1187.1)	18 (129.5)
Benson	County S.O.	56 (708.9)					15 (189.9)	40 (506.3)	1 (12.7)
Billings	County S.O.	22 (2000.0)					3 (272.7)	19 (1727.3)	
Bottineau	County S.O.	165 (1793.5)				1 (10.9)	33 (358.7)	124 (1347.8)	7 (76.1)
Bowman	County S.O.	34 (1619.0)					8 (381.0)	22 (1047.6)	4 (190.5)
	Bowman P.D.	80 (3809.5)				2 (95.2)	19 (904.8)	54 (2571.4)	5 (238.1)
	County-wide total	114 (2714.3)				2 (95.2)	27 (642.9)	76 (1809.5)	9 (214.3)
Burke	County S.O.	21 (552.6)					6 (157.9)	15 (394.7)	
Burleigh	County S.O.	102 (990.3)		1 (9.7)	1 (9.7)	2 (19.4)	24 (233.0)	69 (669.9)	5 (48.5)
	Bismarck P.D.	2526 (5676.4)		6 (13.5)	8 (18.0)	12 (27.0)	424 (952.8)	1985 (4460.7)	91 (204.5)
	County-wide total	2628 (4795.6)		7 (12.8)	9 (16.4)	14 (25.5)	448 (817.5)	2054 (3748.2)	96 (175.2)
Cass	County S.O.	349 (2040.9)		5 (29.2)	1 (5.8)	19 (111.1)	89 (520.5)	207 (1210.5)	28 (163.7)
	Fargo P.D.	3413 (5567.7)	1 (1.6)	17 (27.7)	33 (53.8)	60 (97.9)	466 (720.2)	2671 (4357.3)	165 (269.2)
	West Fargo P.D.	428 (4280.0)			1 (10.0)	8 (80.0)	43 (430.0)	362 (3620.0)	14 (140.0)
	County-wide total	4190 (4739.8)	1 (1.1)	22 (24.9)	35 (39.6)	87 (98.4)	598 (676.5)	3240 (3665.2)	207 (234.2)
Cavalier	County S.O.	92 (1735.8)					26 (490.6)	64 (1207.5)	2 (37.7)
	Langdon P.D.	66 (2869.6)			1 (43.5)	1 (43.5)	16 (695.7)	47 (2043.5)	1 (43.5)
	County-wide total	158 (2078.9)			1 (13.2)	1 (13.2)	42 (552.6)	111 (1460.5)	3 (39.5)
Dickey	County S.O.	61 (1173.1)					13 (250.0)	46 (884.6)	2 (38.5)
	Ellendale P.D.	25 (1250.0)					8 (400.0)	17 (850.0)	
	County-wide total	86 (1194.4)					21 (291.7)	63 (875.0)	2 (27.8)
Divide	County S.O.	30 (857.1)			1 (28.6)	1 (28.6)	16 (457.1)	10 (285.7)	2 (57.1)

Number and Rate of Index Crimes by Reporting Jurisdiction, North Dakota, 1981, continued

County	Reporting Jurisdiction	Index Crime	Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Dunn	County S.O.	52 (1130.4)		1 (21.7)	1 (21.7)	1 (21.7)	13 (282.6)	30 (652.2)	6 (130.4)
Eddy	County S.O.	80 (2222.2)			1 (27.8)		31 (861.1)	42 (1166.7)	6 (166.7)
Emmons	County S.O.	62 (1069.0)				3 (51.7)	18 (310.3)	37 (637.9)	4 (69.0)
Foster	County S.O.	15 (750.0)					8 (400.0)	7 (350.0)	
	Carrington P.D.	34 (1307.7)					11 (423.1)	23 (884.6)	
	County-wide total	49 (1065.2)					19 (413.0)	30 (652.2)	
Golden Valley	County S.O.	96 (4000.0)				5 (208.3)	16 (666.7)	63 (2625.0)	12 (500.0)
Grand Forks	County S.O.	162 (726.5)	1 (4.5)			3 (13.5)	55 (246.6)	99 (443.9)	4 (17.9)
	Grand Forks P.D.	2404 (5488.6)		2 (4.6)	13 (29.7)	38 (86.8)	322 (735.2)	1906 (4351.6)	123 (280.8)
	County-wide total	2566 (3882.0)	1 (1.5)	2 (3.0)	13 (19.7)	41 (62.0)	377 (570.3)	2005 (4033.3)	127 (192.1)
Grant	County S.O.	52 (1209.3)					2 (46.5)	49 (1139.5)	1 (23.3)
Griggs	County S.O.	22 (594.6)					3 (81.1)	18 (486.5)	1 (27.0)
Hettinger	County S.O.	15 (348.8)					3 (69.8)	6 (139.5)	6 (139.5)
Kidder	County S.O.	43 (1102.6)				2 (51.3)	3 (76.9)	36 (923.1)	2 (51.3)
LaMoure	County S.O.	34 (523.1)					11 (169.2)	23 (353.8)	
Logan	County S.O.	24 (685.7)					9 (257.1)	15 (428.6)	
McHenry	County S.O.	27 (341.8)		2 (25.3)		4 (50.6)	4 (50.6)	12 (151.9)	5 (63.3)
McIntosh	County S.O.	50 (1041.7)	1 (20.8)			1 (20.8)	10 (208.3)	36 (750.0)	2 (41.7)
McKenzie	County S.O.	131 (2620.0)				3 (60.0)	26 (520.0)	85 (1700.0)	17 (340.0)
	Watford City P.D.	128 (5904.8)		2 (95.2)		8 (381.0)	23 (1095.2)	77 (3666.7)	14 (666.7)
	County-wide total	255 (3591.5)		2 (28.2)		11 (154.9)	49 (690.1)	162 (2281.7)	31 (436.6)
McLean	County S.O.	233 (1879.0)	1 (8.1)			11 (88.7)	49 (395.2)	158 (1274.2)	14 (112.9)
Mercer	County S.O.	85 (904.3)				1 (10.6)	8 (85.1)	65 (691.65)	11 (117.0)
Morton	County S.O.	98 (1020.8)		2 (20.8)		2 (20.8)	10 (112.5)	59 (614.6)	7 (72.1)
	Mandan P.D.	745 (4837.7)			2 (13.0)	8 (51.9)	115 (746.8)	574 (3727.3)	46 (298.7)
	County-wide total	843 (3372.0)		2 (8.0)	2 (8.0)	10 (40.0)	145 (580.0)	633 (2532.0)	51 (204.0)

Number and Rate of Index Crimes by Reporting Jurisdiction, North Dakota, 1981, continued

County	Reporting Jurisdiction	Index Crime	Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Mountrail	County S.O.	102 (1593.8)					24 (375.0)	76 (1187.5)	2 (31.3)
Nelson	County S.O.	48 (923.1)	2 (38.5)				22 (423.1)	20 (384.6)	4 (76.9)
Oliver	County S.O.	32 (1280.0)					5 (200.0)	26 (1040.0)	1 (40.0)
Pembina	County S.O.	161 (1548.1)			1 (9.6)	3 (28.8)	46 (442.3)	104 (1000.0)	7 (67.3)
Pierce	County S.O.	22 (758.6)						20 (689.7)	2 (69.0)
	Rugby P.D.	23 (697.0)						19 (575.8)	4 (121.2)
	County-wide total	45 (725.8)						39 (629.0)	6 (96.8)
Ramsey	County S.O.	77 (1375.0)	1 (17.9)				25 (446.4)	47 (839.3)	4 (71.4)
	Devils Lake P.D.	488 (6594.6)	2 (27.0)		1 (13.5)	2 (27.0)	34 (459.5)	427 (5770.3)	22 (297.3)
	County-wide total	565 (4346.2)	3 (23.1)		1 (7.7)	2 (15.4)	59 (453.8)	474 (3646.2)	26 (200.0)
Ransom	County S.O.	55 (1250.0)					8 (181.8)	47 (1068.2)	
	Lisbon P.D.	40 (1739.1)			1 (43.5)		2 (87.0)	37 (1608.7)	
	County-wide total	95 (1417.9)			1 (14.9)		10 (149.3)	84 (1253.7)	
Renville	County S.O.	28 (777.8)				1 (27.8)	8 (222.2)	18 (500.0)	1 (27.8)
Richland	County S.O.	114 (1128.7)				3 (29.7)	21 (207.9)	83 (821.8)	7 (69.3)
	Wahpeton P.D.	442 (4857.1)		1 (11.0)			60 (659.3)	371 (4076.9)	10 (109.9)
	County-wide total	556 (2895.8)		1 (5.2)		3 (15.6)	81 (421.9)	454 (2364.6)	17 (88.5)
Rolette	County S.O.	160 (1311.5)			2 (16.4)	6 (49.2)	48 (393.4)	96 (786.9)	8 (65.6)
Sargent	County S.O.	59 (1072.7)					8 (145.5)	47 (854.5)	4 (72.7)
Sheridan	County S.O.	25 (892.9)				1 (35.7)	6 (214.3)	17 (607.1)	1 (35.7)
Sioux	County S.O.	19 (527.8)	2 (55.6)			1 (27.8)	1 (27.8)	15 (416.7)	
Slope	County S.O.	3 (250.0)					2 (166.7)		1 (83.3)
Stark	County S.O.	82 (1051.3)		2 (25.6)		2 (25.6)	23 (294.9)	55 (705.1)	
	Dickinson P.D.	1019 (6408.8)	2 (12.6)	6 (37.7)	6 (37.7)	25 (157.2)	210 (1320.8)	691 (4158.5)	77 (484.3)
	County-wide total	1101 (4645.6)	2 (8.4)	8 (33.8)	6 (37.7)	27 (113.9)	233 (982.1)	748 (3156.1)	77 (324.9)
Steele	County S.O.	2 (64.5)					2 (64.5)		

Number and Rate of Index Crimes by Reporting Jurisdiction, North Dakota, 1981, continued

County	Reporting Jurisdiction	Index Crime	Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Stutsman	County S.O.	62 (784.8)		1 (12.7)	1 (12.7)		25 (316.5)	27 (341.8)	8 (101.3)
	Jamestown P.D.	1082 (6638.0)			1 (6.1)	3 (18.4)	233 (1429.4)	810 (4969.3)	35 (214.7)
	County-wide total	1144 (4727.3)		1 (4.1)	2 (8.3)	3 (12.4)	258 (1066.1)	837 (3458.7)	43 (177.7)
Towner	County S.O.	46 (1150.0)					18 (450.0)	26 (650.0)	2 (50.0)
Traill	County S.O.	62 (1087.7)		1 (17.5)		1 (17.5)	10 (175.4)	48 (842.1)	2 (35.1)
	Hillsboro P.D.	32 (2000.0)				1 (62.5)	4 (250.0)	22 (1375.0)	5 (312.5)
	Mayville P.D.	23 (1000.0)						23 (1000.0)	
	County-wide total	117 (1218.8)		1 (10.4)		2 (20.8)	14 (145.8)	93 (968.8)	7 (72.9)
Walsh	County S.O.	90 (891.1)				2 (19.8)	19 (188.1)	61 (604.0)	8 (79.2)
	Grafton P.D.	178 (3358.5)				2 (37.7)	23 (434.0)	141 (2660.4)	12 (226.4)
	County-wide total	268 (1740.3)				4 (26.0)	42 (272.7)	202 (1311.7)	20 (129.9)
Ward	County S.O.	301 (1185.0)		2 (7.9)		6 (23.6)	46 (181.1)	230 (905.5)	17 (66.9)
	Minot P.D.	1561 (4744.7)		3 (9.1)	4 (12.2)	21 (63.8)	236 (717.3)	1214 (3690.0)	83 (252.3)
	County-wide total	1862 (3193.8)		5 (8.6)	4 (6.9)	27 (46.3)	282 (483.7)	1444 (2476.8)	100 (171.5)
Wells	County S.O.	45 (1000.0)				1 (22.2)	8 (177.8)	32 (711.1)	4 (88.9)
	Harvey P.D.	52 (2080.0)				1 (40.0)	6 (240.0)	45 (1800.0)	
	County-wide total	97 (1385.7)				2 (28.6)	14 (200.0)	77 (1100.0)	4 (57.1)
Williams	County S.O.	292 (3280.9)		3 (33.7)	2 (22.5)	2 (22.5)	45 (505.6)	185 (2078.7)	55 (618.0)
	Williston P.D.	554 (4134.3)	1 (7.5)		3 (22.4)	3 (22.4)	53 (395.5)	423 (3156.7)	71 (529.9)
	County-wide total	846 (3793.7)	1 (4.5)	3 (13.5)	5 (22.4)	5 (22.4)	98 (439.5)	608 (2726.5)	126 (565.0)
State-wide Total		19,681 (3017.6)	16 (2.5)	57 (8.7)	85 (13.0)	287 (44.0)	3295 (505.2)	14,858 (2278.1)	1084 (166.2)